



DARJEELING

# ROUTE GUIDE

WITH  
DIRECTIONS, PLANS, A MAP AND A COMPLETE INDEX  
FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND GUIDANCE OF  
VISITORS TO THE TOWN

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FIRST THOUSAND.

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## INTRODUCTION.

Anyone looking for descriptions of Darjeeling scenery should close this ~~book~~ and ~~look~~ elsewhere. It contains only prosaic and rather tiresome directions for getting to places of interest. The compiler believes, however, that there is a demand for directions of this kind as he frequently meets people, up from the plains for a change, who sit on the Chowrasta for no other reason than that they do not know there is any place of more interest to go to, or knowing places of interest, they are afraid to venture to them because of uncertainty as to Routes and distances. Darjeeling is such a maze of roads and lanes that strangers easily lose themselves, and as they usually feel the steep roads and rare

atmosphere very trying, it is hoped that this Guide will help them to see everything worth seeing without unnecessary wanderings.

A few of the Routes have been selected for no other reason than that of noting the position of houses and roads which would not otherwise appear; but as a rule the places which the Routes lead to are of interest in themselves.

The Index has been made as full as possible and although all the Routes are described as beginning either at the Railway Station or the Chowrasta, Routes from any house noted in the Index can easily be worked out either by cutting back from that house to the Railway Station or Chowrasta or by striking into the desired Route at the nearest point crossed.

The map has been prepared specially for this Guide; it is quite up-to-date and any

Route within its limits can easily be traced.

Darjeeling spur runs north and south, the main and most nearly level roads, therefore, run in the same direction and the steep zigzag roads, as a rule, run east and west. Ghoom and Jorbungalow are at the extreme south end of Municipal limits and St. Joseph's College is at the extreme north end. Lebong is on a spur which strikes out from below the Chowrasta in a north-east direction. The Cart Road is now the main road from the plains, and the Railway runs on it as far as Darjeeling Bazaar. This road continues through the Bazaar and on to Lebong, this latter portion being called Lebong Cart Road.

G. P. R.

DARJEELING, INDIA,

*15th April, 1913.*



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# DARJEELING ROUTE GUIDE.



## RAILWAY STATION.

Trains from the plains enter the station from the south. The platform is on the west side of the train as it enters.

Luggage is collected within a barrier at the north end of the station and passengers may themselves employ coolies to carry away their property or, if no package weighs more than one maund, they may leave it to be delivered by the Railway Company.

In the latter case the address and luggage checks must be given to the clerk in charge behind the luggage barrier, who should give a receipt for the checks. The rate is from two to three annas per package according to distance.

A copy of the Luggage Order may be had from any of the Station Masters on the line.

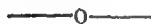
Rickshaws, Dandies and Ponies may be had on hire just outside the railway station.

The rates are eight annas for a pony, one rupee four annas for a dandy and one rupee eight annas for a rickshaw.

A printed list of the Rickshaw-wallas, Dandy-wallas and Porters' rates may be had from the Municipal office or from the Dandy-wallas' office on the Chowrasta.



## ROUTE I.



RAILWAY STATION TO WOODLANDS HOTEL.

DISTANCE 200 YARDS.

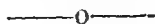
Leave the station from the south end, proceed south about 70 paces crossing the line to Woodlands path which zigzags up to the Hotel. After passing under the veranda of the three-storied building you find the Hotel office on your right.

This Hotel is under European management: it is commodious and well appointed and fine views of the snows and of the town are obtainable from almost every window.

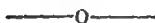
The rates vary in accordance with the position and furnishing of the rooms. The manager of any first class hotel in Calcutta will book accommodation.

This Hotel is fitted throughout with electric light; it has a photographic dark room for the use of visitors and it is surrounded by an extensive garden.

Ponies may be had on hire from the Hotel stables.



## ROUTE 2.



### RAILWAY STATION TO ROCKVILLE GRAND HOTEL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

There are two good routes: this is the shortest, but it is too steep for a rickshaw.

Leave the station from the north and immediately cross the railway line to Banstead Road. Proceed up this road passing Turnbull Memorial School on the right, an entrance to Malepartus, Philosopher's Cottages and Forstmann's Rink on the left, an entrance to the Scotch Mission and Zenana Mission School on the right, Avalion on the left, and arriving on Auckland Road at a point opposite Ulick Villas and a little south of the Union Church. Turn to your left and proceed along Auckland Road for about 280 yards, passing White House, The Kopje, and Rhein-stein on your left and Auckland Villa No. 4 on your right. The path leading up to Altamont Villas is also passed on the right. Turn to the



right up Harman's Road passing the entrance to Auckland Villa No. 3 on the right and Sligo Hall on the left. Turn to the left immediately beyond the entrance to Sligo Hall and proceed up Rockville Road passing on the right the north entrance to Oak Lodge, which is occupied by the Maharani School, to the south gate of the Hotel. The main entrance is under the porchway, and the office faces you as you enter.

This Hotel is under the same management as Woodlands and the rates are similar. It is on the ridge of Darjeeling spur so that fine views are obtained from it of both valleys as well as of the snows. It is fitted with electric light throughout.

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**ROUTE 3.**  
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RAILWAY STATION TO ROCKVILLE GRAND HOTEL  
 BY RICKSHAW ROUTE.

DISTANCE  $\frac{9}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Leave the station from the north and continue north along the railway line for about 100 yards. turn up Mackenzie Road on the right and proceed along it passing Sadi Villas and some of the Mackenzie Road houses on the right, then some shops on the left, more Mackenzie Road houses.

Forstmann's Rink and Beechwood House on the right and then Ruby Hall and Hingun & Sons, Tailors' shops on the left to where several roads join. Keep straight on by the road going up and this brings you on to Auckland Road, opposite an entrance to the Darjeeling Club. Continue in the same direction, passing a row of European shops on your left, to the Chowrasta, which is an open space where six roads join. Turn to the right passing the fountain on your left and the Dandy-wallas' shelter on your right and proceed up Jalapahar Road passing Mr. Morgenstern's flower shop and the entrance to Lodge Mount Everest on your left and then the entrance to Alma Cottage and Campbell Cottage on your right. A few paces further on you go up the path to the Hotel passing a water reservoir on your right and enter the Hotel compound from the north.

—o—  
**ROUTE 4.**  
 —o—

RAILWAY STATION TO DRUM DRUID HOTEL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{5}$  OF A MILE.

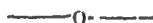
Proceed as in Route 3 nearly as far as the Chowrasta. The entrance to the main building

is on your left within 50 yards of the Chowrasta and opposite Ottewill's Music Shop, which is the only shop on this side of this road.

The office is through the second door under the veranda as you enter the first porchway.

This Hotel is under the same management as Woodlands and Rockville Grand and the rates are the same. It has an exceptionally large drawing-room from the windows of which fine views of the snows, the western valley and parts of the town are to be had, and it is fitted throughout with electric light.

It is very central being practically on the Chowrasta.



## ROUTE 5.

RAILWAY STATION TO CENTRAL HOTEL BY  
BAZAAR.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{5}$  OF A MILE.

There are two routes of the same distance, but if time is an object Route 6 should be taken, as the Bazaar is often very crowded, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays.

Leave the Station by the north and proceed along the railway line passing an electric sub-station on the right, "Relief Hall" on the left,

then some rows of huts and small shops on both sides till the first sharp bend is reached where you find Panna Lall's Bank and Jetmull's Bank on the right and some curio shops on both sides. Round the bend there is a line of coal godowns on the right, a native photographer and the Railway goods station on the left and a building belonging to the Police on the right.

The Railway line ends at this point, and you enter a corner of the Bazaar with a two-storied ferro concrete building on the left and a line of small shops on the right. Turn sharp round the end of the small shops to the right, up Lloyd's Road about 60 yards, then sharp round to the left, up Mount Pleasant Road which is a street of native shops of all kinds, Curio Dealers, Picture Frame Makers, Ironmongers, Watch-makers, Drapers, Tailors, Grocers and Bakers. There is also a Chemists' shop.

About 150 yards along this road a steep path zigzags up on the right to the Post and Telegraph office. Beyond this, on the same side there are a number of Cashmeri Curio Shops and then a large block of pucca buildings belonging to Mr. Madan. The two middle stories of the main building (which is four stories high from Mount Pleasant Road) and the buildings to the north of it are occupied by the Central Hotel.

The entrance to the office is at the extreme north end through a gateway at the point of the wedge formed by the junction of Post Office and Mount Pleasant Roads. Skirt the west side of the billiard room along the parapet which overlooks Mount Pleasant Road and you find the office facing you.

This Hotel has a pleasant terrace on which to sit out and a billiard room. It is fitted throughout with electric light. There is a good view of the snows, the western valley and the town from the terrace and most of the windows.

Rates Rs. 6/- per day for first floor rooms.

Rs. 5/- " " " second " "

Rs. 4/- " " " third " "

Manager, Mr. B. D. Bilimoria.

Rooms may be booked in Calcutta at 5 Dharamtala Street.



## ROUTE 6.



RAILWAY STATION TO CENTRAL HOTEL BY  
POST OFFICE.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 2 as far as Hingun's shop and then go down Post Office Road past the

Post Office and Jones' stables to Madan's shop which is built over part of Central Hotel.

This building, which is four stories high on the Mount Pleasant Road side, is only one story high on Post Office Road.

Entrance and particulars as noted in Route 5.

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## ROUTE 7.

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### RAILWAY STATION TO JONES' HOTEL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 3 as far as Commercial Row and continue along Commercial Row for about 80 yards. Turn to the left down Commercial Lane for a few paces to Mrs. Jones' Confectionery Establishment where rooms may be booked. The Hotel entrance is a little further down this lane.

There is a good view of the snows, the western valley and the town from the Hotel windows. There is a billiard room, and the place is fitted throughout with electric light. Mrs. Jones attends personally to the comforts of her guests, the cuisine is excellent and more than ample.

Rate Rs. 4/- per day all the year round except during the Poojas when the rate is Rs. 5/- per day.

The best kept stables in the town are owned by Mr. Jones who has always a large number of good horses for hire and who is also the owner of the only ice machine and the only gram crushing plant in the town. These premises will be found opposite the foot of Commercial Lane.

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**ROUTE 8.**  
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RAILWAY STATION TO DARJEELING CLUB.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 3 as far as Commercial Row. Darjeeling Club is immediately above the point where Mackenzie Road joins Commercial Row, and entrance may be gained either by a flight of steps on the bank or by a narrow path which joins the main road about 40 yards further south. Both steps and path bring you to the north side of the main entrance.

The office is about half-way along the veranda which runs south of the entrance, and the Secretary's room is at the extreme end of the same veranda.

This Club was originally "The Planters' Club," but when made a Limited Liability Company in 1908 the name was registered as "Darjeeling Club Ltd."

There is a very fine billiard room with four tables, a large and well appointed reading room and a fair lending library.

There are stables for members' horses and quarters for servants. Fine views of the snows and western valleys are obtained from almost every part of the building.

Entrance fee Rs. 70/-

Annual subscription Rs. 12/-

Monthly subscription for members residing within Municipal or Cantonment limits, Rs. 6/-

Ditto ... members residing within 20 miles, Rs. 4/-

Ditto ... members residing outside 20 miles, Rs. 2/-

Ditto ... temporary members, Rs. 16/-

Ditto ... Army and Navy Officers above the rank of 2nd Lieutenant who wish to become temporary members, Rs. 10/-

Ditto ... under the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, Rs. 5/-



## ROUTE 9.



RAILWAY STATION TO EDEN SANITARIUM.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 5 as far as the Bazaar. Continue northwards into the open market place and, keeping a little to your left, pass a high trestle post on your right and enter a road between a line of native shops and the Hindu Temple. Continue in the same direction skirting the east side of the Police parade ground and, passing the town fire bell on your left, you enter the path which runs up to the Sanitarium.

Turn to your left on entering the front veranda and you find the office in the south-east corner of the building.

## Terms—

First class single Rs. 8/- Double Rs. 14/-  
Children Rs.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to Rs.  $3\frac{3}{8}$ .

Intermediate single Rs. 6/- Double Rs. 11/-  
Second class Rs. 4/-

Children for Intermediate or Second Re. 1/-  
to Rs. 2/-

Third class Rs. 2/- Children  $1\frac{1}{2}$ /- to Re. 1/-

This Sanitarium is built on a knoll which juts from the west side of the main ridge and overlooks the town and the whole western valley, and from which a fine view of the snows is obtainable.

The building is a large two-storied one of handsome appearance with wide verandas and well ventilated rooms.

It was opened in 1883, and is named after Sir Ashley Eden, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to whose support the existence of the Sanitarium is mainly due.

An up-to-date Hospital and an Operating Room have been added which are, however, kept quite separate and distinct from the Sanitarium. No medical certificate is needed for admission to the Sanitarium, and ordinary residents do not necessarily see anything of patients under treatment in the Hospital.

The Civil Surgeon of the District is *ex-officio* Medical Superintendent and can be consulted by residents daily. There is also a capable Medical Officer residing on the premises.

Electric light has been installed throughout and a separate building is fitted with a complete X Ray apparatus, a high frequency apparatus and other gear for special electrical treatment.

The ground floor of the north wing is fitted for billiards.

There are a number of free beds in the third

class maintained by subscription and four free beds are maintained for the benefit of convalescent patients from the Medical College and Presidency General Hospitals, Calcutta.

The kitchens and pantries with their tiled walls, marble floors and English cooking ranges, are a feature of the Institution and the catering is excellent and liberal.

The grounds are spacious and well laid out and there are good tennis and badminton courts.

Free quarters are provided for servants.

An illustrated pamphlet giving all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary to whom application for admission should be addressed.

Telegrams—

Eden Darjeeling.

This Sanitarium is open from March 10th to November 15th.

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**ROUTE 10.**  
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RAILWAY STATION TO LOWIS JUBILEE SANI-  
 TARIUM.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Leave the station by the north and turn down

Bryngwyn Road which is the first turn on your left and only about 40 yards from the station.

The Sanitarium is in full view from the top of this road and only about 100 yards distant in a straight line.

The first building on your right is the Recreation Hall which contains a fair library and a supply of newspapers and periodicals.

Turn to your left down the path immediately opposite the Recreation Hall entrance and you find the office on the ground floor of the first building on your left which is the Superintendent and Medical Officer's quarters.

Terms—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Hindu Orthodox			
Department ...	4/-	2/12	1/8
General „ ...	5/-	4/-	1/8
Phthisis Ward ...	3/-	2/-	...

This Sanitarium was built for the benefit of Natives of India other than Anglo-Indians, and was opened in 1888. The funds for the building were placed at the disposal of Mr. E. E. Lewis, I. C. S., (who was then Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division), by the late Maharaja Gobind Lal Roy of Rangpur, and the land on which it stands was given by His Highness the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar together with the buildings thereon.

The site is an excellent one commanding a fine view of the snows, the grounds are spacious and there is a good tennis court, as also a fountain.

There are separate buildings containing in all 99 beds, 8 of which are reserved for females.

Thirteen of the beds are free, maintained by the interest on private donations, (amounting to Rs. 42,500), and during 1910, 56 different patients occupied the beds.

There were 632 admissions in all during 1910, 45 % of whom came from Calcutta, and of the total nearly 40 % suffered from anæmia and debility.

The foundation stone for a large addition was laid by Lord Carmichael on the 27th May 1912.

This new building is being constructed in ferro-concrete and is to contain 12 bedrooms and a sitting room.

There are separate quarters for families and a well designed Phthisis Ward.

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## ROUTE 11.

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RAILWAY STATION TO ADA VILLA BOARDING  
ESTABLISHMENT.

DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{8}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 3 as far as the Chowrasta.

Ada Villa is one of the buildings on Observatory Hill which is the knoll you see rising above the Chowrasta north of the band-stand. Skirt the west side of the Chowrasta and proceed along West Mall for about 100 yards to the path running up the bank on your right in a north-easterly direction. This zigzags up to Ada Villa. The office is in a small detached building on your right. Rates from 31st March to 1st November Rupees ten per day. After 1st November and to 31st March by special arrangement. The terms include everything—fires, electric light, &c. European management.

Fine views of both valleys are obtained from the house and a partial view of the snows. The finest possible views of the snows and the whole country side are obtained from the top of the hill which rises above the house. See Route 51.

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**ROUTE 12.**  
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RAILWAY STATION TO BELLEVUE RESIDENTIAL  
 HOTEL AND BENMORE BOARDING ESTABLISH-  
 MENT.

DISTANCE  $\frac{5}{8}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 3 as far as Ottewill's Music shop in Commercial Row. Turn up to

your right a few paces past this shop where two paths turn off in opposite directions; take the one running north, the first bend of which overlooks the Chowrasta, the second reach of the path brings you in front of Bellevue, immediately south of which is Benmore.

The Bellevue office is in the third room along the veranda after entering by the first porchway.

The rooms in Benmore are let out in suites with separate kitchens and servants' quarters and the occupants arrange their own catering.

Applications for the suites should be made at Alma Cottage, which is the house immediately south of Benmore.

These buildings are on the ridge, south of the Chowrasta, and command views of both valleys and of the snows nearly equal to those obtainable from Observatory Hill.

Electric light is installed.

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### ROUTE 13.

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RAILWAY STATION TO THE LABYRINTH BOARD-  
ING ESTABLISHMENT.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE.

Leave the station either by the north or south and go up Prestage Road. One branch of this road opens on to the Railway line, nearly oppo-

Page 19, line 4, for Cuthbert's read Columba's.

Another bend, and then the entrance to The Labyrinth also on your left, but on a straight part of the road.

Pass the main entrance and a bay window on your right, and through the first doorway you find the office.

Ivy Cottage, which is the two-storied building immediately to the north and on a somewhat higher level, is run in connection with the Labyrinth by Mrs. O'Flaherty. There is an entrance from Auckland Road to both buildings.

Rooms from Rs. 5/- a day.

There is a fine view of the snows and of the western valley.

### ROUTE 14.

RAILWAY STATION TO SUNNY BANK BOARDING  
ESTABLISHMENT FOR LADIES.

DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{10}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 5 as far as the River



Continue through the Bazaar passing the Hindu temple on your left and Municipal Building A on your right and go as far as the electric sub-station on your right, (easily recognised by the number of wires attached to it). Turn to your right past this sub-station and then to your left along by the base of a high revetment to the cross roads, continue upwards in the same direction passing the Thana on your left and Victoria Hospital on your right, until you come to Struan Lodge on your left. Turn to your left and proceed past Struan Lodge stables to a gate. Keep to the path on the level which takes you to Sunny Bank. This is an establishment for lady boarders and children only. It is under the direction of the Sisters of Saint Joseph who keep the place as near perfection as it is possible to keep any boarding establishment. It is a fine three-storied house specially designed as a Hostel and is within a few minutes' walk of St. Andrew's Church, Loreto Convent Church, the Pleasance, the Chowrasta and the Gymkhana Club.

The accommodation is excellent and the house is lit throughout by electric light.

#### TERMS—

Board and residence Rs. 4/- or Rs. 5/- a day according to accommodation. Child under 14

Rs. 50 a month or Rs. 2/- per day. A reduction is made for a family or for two ladies sharing a room.

—o—  
**ROUTE 15.**  
 —o—

RAILWAY STATION TO CENTRAL HOUSE BOARD-  
 ING ESTABLISHMENT  
 BY BAZAAR.

DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in route 5 as far as the Bazaar. Continue northwards between the ferro-concrete building and the end of Lloyds Road as far as the length of the ferro-concrete building, then strike across the open square on your right to the diagonally opposite corner and go up Daroga Bazaar Road between a row of ferro-concrete shops and some wooden shops nearly all occupied by cloth merchants. Mohun Lall's electric fittings and hardware shop is a little way further up this road on the left. Continue in the same direction up a narrower road with some native houses on the left and a grass bank on the right. This is part of Botanic Road, and it brings you out on

to a wide part of Mount Pleasant Road. Continue in the same direction. Below, on your left and beyond a lower road you will see the Musjid. A little further on you pass above the Victoria Hospital Buildings. Continue upwards past the end of Dispensary Road to the next turn on your left which is a private path leading down to Central House. From this place there is a good view of a large part of the town and of the western valley. The house is fitted with electric light and water throughout. The cuisine is excellent, the accommodation good and terms moderate.

—o—  
**ROUTE 16.**

—o—  
**RAILWAY STATION TO CENTRAL HOUSE BOARD-  
ING ESTABLISHMENT BY POST OFFICE.**

Proceed as in Route 6 to the north of Central Hotel, then as Route 15 from the wide part of Mount Pleasant Road.

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**ROUTE 17.**

—o—  
**RAILWAY STATION TO BEECHWOOD BOARDING  
ESTABLISHMENT.**

**DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{8}$  OF A MILE.**

Proceed as in Route 3 as far as Beechwood

House: this is the Boarding Establishment. The entrance is off Mackenzie Road and runs up the bank to the front veranda. The house is an old style bungalow, standing in a fine compound with tennis and badminton courts: there is a good view of the snows, the cuisine and accommodation are good and the terms are moderate. The house is fitted with electric light throughout.



## ROUTE 18.

RAILWAY STATION TO ALICE VILLA.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{4}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Routes 15 or 16 but instead of turning down to Central House continue up Mount Pleasant Road to the cross roads. Alice Villa fills the north angle of the cross: enter at apex of the angle and go along the west side of the building. The entrance is at the south end of the long glazed veranda. The house is fitted throughout with electric light the cuisine is good; French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and English are spoken by the Manageress. There are good views of the town and the western

valley and the house is close to the Mall, the Pleasance, the English Church and the Gymkhana Club.

—0—  
**ROUTE 19.**

—0—  
**RAILWAY STATION TO ANNANDALE.**

**DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{10}$  OF A MILE.**

Leave the Railway station by the south and proceed south along the railway road for about 500 yards to Mahtab Chand Road on your left; the entrance to Annandale is a few yards up this road on your left. The building is two-storied, the apartments are airy and comfortable. Lodgings can be had with or without board and the terms are very moderate. Good views are to be had of the snows.

—0—  
**ROUTE 20.**

—0—  
**RAILWAY STATION TO ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

**DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{10}$  MILE.**

Proceed as in Route 13 but instead of turning

into the Labyrinth, continue up Prestage Road past the cross road to Auckland Road. Turn to your right and proceed along Auckland Road about 50 yards, then turn up Mackintosh Road on your left. A little way up this road you turn sharp round on your left up Elysee Road. Continue on this road to the town.

Page 25, line 10, for right read left.

ground.

St. Paul's School was founded in Calcutta in 1845 and was moved to Darjeeling in 1864. It has been built on a splendid site on the ridge south of the main part of the town. The land was purchased from Mr. Brian Hodgson, and when Sir Joseph Hooker stayed with that gentleman in 1848, he described the view from this site as "One quite unparalleled for the scenery it embraces, commanding confessedly the grandest known landscape of snowy mountains in the Himalaya, and hence in the world."

The school is one of the best in India; the buildings are excellent and the list of Governors includes the names of many of the highest Officers in the Bengal Government, and is

headed by that of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Rector and the Masters are all either Cambridge or Oxford men.

The Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling is the Medical Officer, and the school employs a Steward, two Matrons and a Hospital Nurse.

### TERMS—

Inclusive of Board, Tuition, Medical Attendance, Repairs of clothes and washing.

For each Boarder ... Rs. 50/- per month.

„ „ Day boy (under 12) „ 20/- „ „

„ „ „ (over 12) „ 30/- „ „

The school is lit throughout with electric light.

### —0— ROUTE 22. —0—

RAILWAY STATION TO ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE  
FOR BOYS.

DISTANCE  $2\frac{1}{6}$  MILES.

Proceed as in Route 5 as far as the Bazaar; continue northwards along the main road, passing between the Hindu temple on your left and

Building A on your right, then between the Brahmo Somaj on your left and the old Kutchery on your right, then between two Market buildings. The road you are on is the Military road to Lebong Cantonments, and you follow it for 2 miles passing on your left the Loreto Convent, the Kutchery, Happy Valley Tea Estate, part of the Cemetery, Diocesan Girls' School play-ground, the north end of Victoria Road, the south end of Singtom Road, Singamari Busti, Singamari House and the top of Tukvar Road. On the right you pass the Roman Catholic Presbytery (a fine building high above the road) and nothing more of importance till you come to the Cemetery, the main portion of which rises above Lebong Road up to Birch Hill Road. Beyond the Cemetery you come to the Diocesan Girls' High School, a fine block of buildings standing high above the road. From this school on to St. Joseph's the bank on your right is covered with forest. The school gate is just beyond the top of Tukvar Road.

These handsome buildings form a hollow square, 300 feet long by 300 feet wide; the quadrangle is a very fine one, the class rooms are lofty and well-ventilated, the dormitories are well-arranged, large and airy, the sanitary arrangements are excellent, the play-grounds are the finest in Darjeeling and everything in and about the



place is as clean as a new pin. The whole place is lit by electric light.

The original school was called St. Joseph's Seminary, and, from about 1877 to 1888, it was held in Sunny Bank, below the Bengal Secretariat. In 1888 it was taken over by the Jesuit Fathers and continued in the same place until the new buildings were opened at North Point in 1892.

The new site was given by the Bengal Government and funds for the buildings were raised by subscription.

#### TERMS—

Boarders ...	...	Rs. 40/- monthly.
Day scholars ...	...	„ 10/- „

#### SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

Boarders ...	...	Rs. 45/- monthly.
Parlour boarders ...	...	„ 100/- „
Day scholars ...	...	„ 20/- „

A reduction of Rs. 5/- on the monthly fees will be made in favour of each brother.

#### ROUTE 23.

RAILWAY STATION TO DIOCESAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

Proceed as in Route 22 to the point where the Diocesan school is mentioned.

The entrance is by a path which cuts up the

bank on your right from the extreme south-west corner of the school clearing. The buildings, which were completed in 1904, are prettily situated on the wooded western slope of Birch Hill; the class rooms and dormitories are commodious and well-ventilated; the sanitary arrangements are excellent; everything is scrupulously clean, while the affectionate relationship between the Sisters-in-charge and the school girls shows the sympathetic and motherly understanding of the Management and the high standard of efficiency attained proves the excellence of the teaching.

The school is under the management of the Sisters of the Community of St. John Baptist, Clewer, England, who are assisted by a competent staff of trained resident teachers, and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling is the Medical Officer. The Governors are the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

#### TERMS—

Boarders above 12 years	...	Rs. 45/-	monthly.
"    under "    "	...	" 40/-	"
Day scholars Form V	...	" 15/-	"
"    "    Form IV, III, II	"	10/-	"
"    "    Form I and Tran-			
sition	...	" 8/-	"
"    "    Infants	...	" 3/-	"

Boys under 10 are admitted on the same terms.

Where two or more Boarders are of the same family a reduction of Rs. 3/- per month is made for each child after the first.

—o—  
**ROUTE 24.**  
—o—

RAILWAY STATION TO LORETO CONVENT SCHOOL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{4}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 22 as far as the north ends of the two market buildings between which you pass, then turn down the path to your left and follow it for a little way to where it branches at a concrete bridge, take the level path to your right, which runs in on the level, through an ornamental wooden arch, to the school buildings. The main entrance is through a porchway on the west side. The class rooms are large and airy and the dormitories exceptionally fine. There is a spacious hall at the north end of the main block, and, connected to this by a covered way there is a long building containing 16 pianos which has been specially erected for teaching pianoforte music. A covered way leads from the west end of the music room to the play-ground. There is a separate Infirmary building under the

care of an experienced Sister, and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling is the Medical Officer.

"The primary object of this Institution is to give the pupils a sound moral training, while devoting special attention to their intellectual development. The character of the pupils is carefully studied; they are taught by reasoning to correct their errors, and are gradually formed to habits of regularity and order. Day and night they are under the supervision of the nuns."

The previous paragraph is taken from the school prospectus. Personal observation shews that the children are very happy under it all and the very human sympathy which the nuns possess in no small measure goes a long way to promote the intellectual development to which the children certainly attain.

### TERMS—

Boarders, Rs. 40/- monthly.

### ROUTE 25.

RAILWAY STATION TO QUEEN'S HILL SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 19 but, inst.

in at Annandale gate, continue up Mahtab Chand Road to the school gate which is about 150 yards further up the road. This school is governed by the American Methodist Mission: its aim is "To meet the educational needs of Protestant children whose parents are in India" and "it is founded upon a high sense of obligation for Christian service while offering advantages for physical and mental culture,"—so runs the prospectus and the claims are justified by results. The training, moral, mental and physical, is excellent, the food is good and the children are well cared for. The buildings command a full view of the western valley and of the snows and the site is absolutely safe.

#### TERMS—

Boarder	...	...	...	Rs. 40/-	monthly.
Missionaries' children...	...	...	...	35/-	"
Day pupils—Standards V to VII	...	...	...	15/-	"
" " II, III and IV...	...	...	...	10/-	"
" " I and Kindergarten	...	...	...	6/-	"
Day boarder's breakfast or dinner	...	...	...	8/-	"

#### ROUTE 26.

RAILWAY STATION TO GOVT. ZILLA SCHOOL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 10 as far as the Lewis

Jubilee Sanitarium Recreation Hall. Continue down the main road to where it joins Ferndale Road. Turn to your left and proceed along Ferndale Road for about 160 yards to the Zilla school entrance. The school buildings are below the road on the old Ferndale site, and the school is a combination of the old Bhutia boarding school, which stood on the site of the Eden Sanitarium, Resident Doctor's quarters, and of the old Zilla school, which occupied the site above the Cart Road east of the Goods station.

The old Bhutia school first opened in 1874 and the old Zilla school about 1860. They combined in 1901 and give accommodation for seven Bhutia boarders who are maintained by Government and for about 100 day scholars.

New Hostels are now under construction, and when these are complete there will be accommodation for 55 boarders.

Besides receiving a sound general education the pupils are taught English, Tibetan and Hindi, the purpose of the school being to train boys for Government service.

Fees for the different classes are as follows:—

Class 1	...	Rs. 3/-	Class 5	...	Rs. 1/8
„ 2	...	„ 2/12	„ 6	...	„ 1/4
„ 3	...	„ 2/8	„ 7 A	...	„ 1/-
„ 4	...	„ 2/-	„ 7 B	...	„ 1/-

## ROUTE 27.



RAILWAY LINE TO ROCKINGHAM GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{3}$  MILE.

Passengers for this school get out of the train at a point a little over a mile south of Darjeeling, and must arrange with the Guard to stop the train at the foot of West Point Road. Proceed up this road past Francis Villa and Alice Cot until within 30 yards of the top where a path on your left leads down to the school.

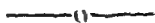
The building, sometime Hollywood, now Rockingham school, is well built and on a good site; there is a nice play-ground with see-saw, swings, &c., and little plots where the children can play at gardening. Miss Cox, the Lady Principal, attends personally to the domestic arrangements; the children are well cared for in every way and enjoy all the comforts of home whilst acquiring a thorough grounding for higher education.

## TERMS—

Boarders, Rs. 450/- for term of 9 months.

Sister or young brother, Rs. 423/- for term of 9 months.

Infants of any age are received at special rates.



## ROUTE 28.



RAILWAY LINE TO MISS TWENTYMAN'S DARJEE-  
LING HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{3}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 27. Instead of turning down to Rockingham you may either proceed to the top of West Point Road or cut up the steps and path on your right. Both ways take you to Auckland Road and in either case you turn to your right and go along Auckland Road for about 300 yards from the top of West Point Road, or about 200 yards from the stepped path and, passing Assyline Villa on your right, you reach the entrance to Miss Twentymán's Darjeeling Home School for Young Ladies, also on your right.

The school house is well built and is pleasantly situated on a safe site from which fine views of the western valley and of the snows are obtainable.

The children are kindly treated and receive a good English education " e " " " "



adapted for children coming from the plains to recruit their health.

### TERMS—

Boarders over 12	...	...	Rs. 40/-	monthly.
„ under 12	...	...	„ 35/-	„
Day scholars over 12	...	...	„ 8/-	„
„ „ under 12	...	...	„ 6/-	„
Kindergarten	...	...	„ 5/-	„

—o—

### ROUTE 29.

—o—

### RAILWAY STATION TO THE MAHARANI SCHOOL, OAK LODGE.

DISTANCE  $\frac{5}{8}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 2 as far as Harman's Road or you can go by Route 3 to where the road joins beyond Hingun & Sons' shop, and then instead of keeping straight on turn sharp round to your right and proceed up to and along Auckland Road to the foot of Harman's Road, the point to which Route 2 brings you. Proceed up Harman's

Road passing Sligo Hall and the foot of Rockville Road on your left and Auckland Villas on your right for a distance of about 200 yards from Auckland Road where the path to Oak Lodge turns sharply back on your left. The house is about 100 yards along this path.

The Maharani school was started in September 1908 as a free day school for Bengali children resident in Darjeeling, but in 1909 it was made a residential school for Indian girls as well.

The boarders are treated with motherly care, and all the children are carefully instructed and appear to make good progress, particularly in English.

#### TERMS—

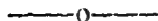
Boarders	...	...	Rs. 30/- monthly.
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Children of visitors pay fees at the rate of Rs. 2/- for the lower classes and Rs. 9/- for the higher classes.

through these gates you find a small building on your left in which the visitors' book is kept. In this you enter your name, address in Darjeeling, occupation and date of departure from Darjeeling, if you wish to pay your respects to His Excellency the Governor. Strangers should not go beyond this point without an invitation. The building is 350 yards north of the gate and is a picturesque two story house in rustic style built in 1879. In 1910 a Guest House was built in the same style near it, and preparations are now (1912) being made to build staff quarters on the west side of the main building.

This site was originally granted to a Mr. Edward Hepper in 1840 who transferred it to Sir Thomas E. Turton in September of the same year. The latter gentleman appears to have built on it the house called Solitaire which was removed in 1878 to make way for The Shrubbery or Government House as it is now called. The mound to the north of the house, now occupied by the cricket pavilion, is marked Caulfield Hill on the old maps, and the cricket ground was Lochinvar location. The grounds south of the house occupy the old locations of Chestnut Hill, Storms Hill, Watson's Hill, Dicken's Hill (where the flag-staff now is), and Haliday Hall near the gate.

## ROUTE 31.



## CHOWRASTA TO DURBAR HALL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{4}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 30 as far as the triangle, but instead of making for Government House gates, keep straight on skirting the west side of the triangle, and proceed along West Birch Hill Road for about 400 yards to where a path turns in on your right. Government House grounds extend the whole way on your right, and on your left, below the road, you pass first Erina Lodge, then Government House stables and then Cooch Behar Estate Office, opposite which point you turn in on your right by the path noted above. Keep straight on up the path to the north to the open space, turn sharp round to your right and you see the Durbar Hall. This is a not very elegant two-storied building used mainly as a ball-room for which purpose it is, on state occasions, much too small. It will, however, probably be enlarged before this *Guide* is published, so no more need be said of it.

## ROUTE 32.

—0—

CHOWRASTA TO BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Leave the Chowrasta by Thorn Road and go on to the cross roads, take the road diagonally opposite; this is Meadow Bank Road and leads you between Alice Villa on your right and Sunny Bank on your left to the Secretariat path which takes off on your right where Meadow Bank Road turns to the right.

The building is three-storied, built of local Gneiss set in "soorkie" mortar which gives it a reddish appearance, and the following Government Officials have offices in it:—

GROUND FLOOR ... Chief Secretary to Government.

Under-Secretary, Political  
and Appt. Depts.

Secretary, Revenue and General Departments.

Under-Secretary, Revenue  
and General Departments.

Political and Appt. Department Offices.  
Secretariat Library.

FIRST FLOOR ... Secretary, P. W. D.  
Under-Secretary, P. W. D.  
Consulting Architect to Government.  
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.  
P. W. Department Office.  
General Department Office.  
Revenue Department Office.

SECOND FLOOR ... Secretary, Financial and Municipal Departments.  
Under-Secretary, Financial and Municipal Departments.  
Financial Department Office.  
Municipal Department Office.  
Accountant.

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ROUTE 33.

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CHOWRASTA TO CUTCHERY.

DISTANCE  $\frac{4}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 32, but continue along

Meadow Bank Road for about 230 yards, then turn sharp round to your left down Cutchery Road which zigzags down to Lebong Road. Cross Lebong Road and you see the Cutchery below you. Paths lead down to it from each end. It is a two-storied building and the plans show the arrangement of offices.

Travellers may cash currency notes at the Treasury.



### ROUTE 34.



#### CHOWRASTA TO MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Leave Chowrasta by Commercial Row and proceed along it for about 250 yards, passing on your right Drum Druid Hotel, St. Patricks, Smith Stanistreet (Chemists), Boseck (Jewellers), Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., (Drapers), then Commercial Lane branches off with Mrs. Jones' shop, (Confectionery), at the top, then Mrs. Ottewill, (Milliner), Partridge, (Chemists), Hall and Anderson, (Drapers), Mitchell & Co., (Tailors), Eroom, (Sporting goods), Newman & Co., (Booksellers and Stationers), Burlington Smith, (Photographer).





## ROUTE 35.

—0—

CHOWRASTA TO POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the cross roads, turn sharp round to your right and proceed down Post Office Road for about 50 yards to where the Post Office path turns down to the left. The Post Office is a two-storied building set in a hole in the steep hill-side. You cross a little wooden bridge to the veranda of the upper story where you find primitive letter boxes and guarded window holes.

Through a trap door in the veranda floor you descend a ladder to the Telegraph Office window where you have difficulty in finding sufficient room to write out your telegram. About mid-day the upper veranda is crowded with Chaprassees waiting for the mail letters, and it is sometime difficult to get any business done at that time.

—0—

## ROUTE 36.

—0—

CHOWRASTA TO ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed along West Mall for about 350 yards

to where the public path runs up to the Church and Gymkhana Club.

Proceed up this path to where it opens out on to the Club compound, turn square to your right, proceed a few paces and turn again to your right; a few paces more bring you into the Church porchway.

The following account of this Church has been very kindly written for this Guide by Canon Wickens:—

The foundation of St. Andrew's Church was laid on St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, 1843. It was built by Captain Bishop to accommodate 150 persons and cost Rs. 9,000. It was opened for Divine Service in October 1844 and was never consecrated. It appears to have been built of brick, stuccoed over and white-washed, but the bricks must have been very bad, for one finds constant complaints of the dampness of the Church.

In 1862 Bishop Cotton said that the Church was in a very bad state of repair and advised that it should be rebuilt. On September 28th, 1867, at 6-30 A. M., the tower of the Church fell in and the shock rendered the whole building unsafe.

It was then resolved to build a new Church on the old site to hold 300 persons, but money went slowly, and it was not till 1875 that Bishop Wilson laid the Co

calls it, because the work was too far advanced for it to be called a Foundation Stone. It was a plain, simple building without a tower on account of expense and for fear of earthquakes, and cost Rs. 31,949:  $\frac{2}{3}$  of which was raised by subscription and  $\frac{1}{3}$  was given by Government.

It was consecrated on May 1st, 1873, by Bishop Milman. The tower with peal of 5 bells and the small building now used by the vergers were erected in 1883 and cost Rs. 19,780.

The North and South Transepts with porches were added in 1897 and cost Rs. 25,122. With regard to the interior fittings and ornaments of the Church, it may be remarked that, with the exception of the seating arrangements, everything has been provided by the liberality of private donors.

The Font, Pulpit and Reading Desk were erected in memory of the beautiful Lady Canning, wife of the first Viceroy of India, to commemorate her visit to Darjeeling just before her lamented death.

The Organ, provided by subscriptions and built by Messrs. Henry Willie & Co., was played for the first time on Easter Day, April 1st, 1877.

The East Window was provided by subscriptions and the two beautiful little windows near the Font were given by the children of Darjeeling.

The handsome Altar of red and white Jeypore

marble was the gift of a parishioner to whom the Church is also indebted for the north porch and many other benefactions.

The Church contains many tablets on the walls in memory of former worshippers, among which may be mentioned one to the memory of Major-General Lloyd to whom the Church and Darjeeling owe so much, and another to Sir Charles Allen, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service and a zealous churchman.

The Church accommodates about 450 : all the seats being free.

*Services* are held at the following times :—

*Sunday*, 7-30 A. M. Holy Communion and on the 1st Sunday of the month also at noon.

11 A. M. Mattins and Sermon.

3-30 P. M. Children's Service.

6 P. M. Evensong and Sermon.

*Week days*. 8-15 A. M. Mattins.

6 P. M. Evensong.

*Holy days and Thursdays*. 7-30 A. M. Holy Communion.

## ROUTE 37.

—0—

CHOWRASTA TO ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH  
(SCOTCH KIRK.)DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the point where that route turns down. Instead of turning down, keep to the upper road on the level on your left. This is Auckland Road: proceed along it for about 800 yards to where Woodlands Road branches downwards and in the same direction on your right. This road runs to a cross road where you turn sharp round to your right into Prestage Road which zigzags down to the Church door. Along Auckland Road you pass the following buildings and roads:—

<i>On your left.</i>	<i>On your right.</i>
Auckland Villa No. 1.	
„ „ No. 2.	
	Rhododendron Villa No. 2.
	Rhododendron Villa No 1.
Harman's Road.	

<i>On your left.</i>	<i>On your right.</i>
Auckland Villa No. 3.	Beechwood House Gate.
„ „ No. 4.	Rheinstein.
Road to Altamont Villas.	Donkya Villa No. 1.
	„ „ No. 2.
	Kopje.
	White House.
Ulick Villa No. 1.	Banstead Road.
„ „ No. 2.	Memorial Hall.
Salt Hill Road.	Union Church.
Do.	Ivy Cottage entrance.
	Woodlands Road.

The Rev. H. C. Duncan, M. A., has kindly written the following account for the *Guide*:—

The foundation stone of St. Columba's Church was laid on Christmas Eve 1892, by R. M. Waller, Esq., c. s., Deputy Commissioner, and the Church was opened on Sunday, May 15th. 1894.

The total cost of the building, including furnishing was Rs. 20,626. Of this sum nearly half was contributed by the Europeans of Darjeeling and district, while the balance was contributed from Scotland. The bell was the gift of the Tea Planters of the district and the organ was the gift of friends mostly connected with the Tea Industry in Darjeeling and in Calcutta.

At first a part of the building was screened off and used for the Mission Primary School. This arrangement continued until 1906, when the Turnbull School was built, and in 1907 the Church was enlarged and, at the same time beautified by the inclusion of the whole available space. The Church provides seating accommodation for 300. It was built primarily for the use of the Nepali Christian Congregation connected with the Scots Mission, but at first a monthly service for Europeans was also conducted and latterly at least one English service every Sunday has been held in addition to the Nepali and Hindi services.

From time to time memorial tablets have been erected to commemorate Europeans and Indians who have been specially connected with the Church, and in 1911 a beautiful stained glass window was presented by Mrs. Lennox of Goomtee Tea Estate "in remembrance of the family of Peterson Lennox Blackwood."





Proceed down the Convent path, turn to your right, cross the covered way and turn to your left round the corner of the building.

Proceed to the extreme south end of the block of building where the Church is situated.

This Church was built in 1893 on the site of the old Loreto Chapel.

### HOURS OF SERVICE:--

#### SUNDAYS.

1st Mass, 7 A. M.

Parochial Mass and Sermon, 9 A. M.

Hymn, Sermon and Benediction, 5-30 P. M.

#### WEEK DAYS.

1st Mass, 6-30 P. M.

2nd Mass, 7-30 P. M.

On the 1st Friday—Stations of the Cross and Benediction, 5-30 P. M.

—O—  
**ROUTE 39.**  
—O—

CHOWRASTA TO UNION CHURCH.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 37 which takes you past this Church. It is on your right and about 600

yards along Auckland Road from the south end of Commercial Row.

It was built in 1869 as a place of worship for any section of the Protestant Church, but it is now in the hands of the American Methodist Mission, though Ministers of other denominations are still welcomed.

### HOURS OF SERVICE:—

Sunday morning	...	...	11 a. m.
„ evening	...	...	5 p. m.
Sunday School in Memorial Hall.	3-46 p. m.		

### WEEK-EVENING PRAYER SERVICE :

Wednesday	...	...	...	5 o'clock.
—0—				

### ROUTE 40.

—0—

### CHOWRASTA TO BUDDHIST MONASTERY.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Leave the Chowrasta by Rungeet Road which zigzags down to the Monastery path, passing the following places:—

*On the left.**On the right.*

Stepaside Gate.

E. Birch Road.

Busti.

Bhutea Lane.

The Buddhist Girls'  
School at first bend.W. Lebong Road at  
third bend.

Police huts.

Dant Koti.

Ida Villa Gate.

Nirvana Gate.

Mall Villa I.

Mall Villa 3, 4 and 5.

Shelter seat.

Bhutea Zigzag to Scotch  
Mission School.Bhutea Road, a little  
beyond second bend.Road to Monastery, 70  
yards below third  
bend.

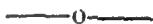
This monastery originally stood on Observatory Hill, but was removed to its present site by arrangement with the Tibetan Community.

It is a two-storied building with stone walls and a corrugated iron roof. The entrance faces

east; on the south side of it there is a row of seven prayer wheels and on the north side a row of six wheels.

The lattice door opens on to a vestibule or recessed veranda with a prayer wheel, about six feet high, in the north end. The main door of the temple opens opposite the outer lattice door, and inside there is an altar directly opposite the doors with figures of the Buddha, trumpets, lamps, cups, bells and other things on it.

In pigeon holes in the side walls are a number of books, each one consisting of a bundle of printed leaves clamped between wooden boards and wrapped in cloths.



## ROUTE 41.



### CHOWRASTA TO HINDU TEMPLE.

DISTANCE  $\frac{2}{5}$  OF A MILE.

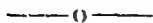
Proceed as in Route 34 which takes you past the entrance to the Temple. Hindus only are admitted. The building is one of the oldest in

Darjeeling, and was in existence, without the surrounding wall, in 1851. It was founded by Ranjit Sing, an army Subadar, employed in the local Police force, who erected the building entirely at his own expense, on land given by Government, and himself assisted the masons in their work. He also endowed it with Rs. 2000/-, a sum which is still held by a local Marwari to the Temple credit, 6 % per annum being paid.

Ranjit Sing made the Temple and its management over to a "Panchayat" which at present consists of Marwaris, Beharis and up country people, and it is Hindus of these classes who make most use of the Temple; the Beharis, particularly, who are mostly Government and Municipal Peons, taking immense delight in singing there every Sunday. It is to be hoped that the invocations of the occupants of neighbouring houses do not entirely neutralise their vociferous appeals to Krishna.

One member of the "Panchayat" is entrusted with the distribution of the Temple charity. This is done by giving mendicants and poor travellers chits on a Modi for food stuffs, and these chits are honoured monthly by the Temple Treasurer.

## ROUTE 42.



## CHOWRASTA TO BRAHMO SOMAJ.

DISTANCE  $\frac{2}{5}$  OF A MILE.

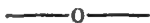
Proceed as in Route 32 as far as the cross roads. Turn round to your left down Mount Pleasant Road, then sharp round to your right down Dispensary Road to Struan Lodge gate, when you turn sharp round to your left and continue down Dispensary Road past Victoria Hospital to the cross roads. Take Lal Digi Road, which is the one opposite, and proceed along it, passing Lal Digi spring and bathing place and a high revetment on the left and No. 1 Market below on the right. Turn to the right between No. 1 Market and Old Kutchery and then half left across the Cart Road to where a steep road rises from it between the Hindu Temple and Brahmo Somaj.

The entrance to the Brahmo Somaj is on your right at the junction.

This place stands on Municipal land, part of which was given to the Brahmo authorities in January 1878 by the Deputy Commissioner

without reference to the Municipal Commissioners in Meeting. Mr. Treutler, a Municipal Commissioner, drew attention to the matter, and the land was given rent free for so long as it is used for a place of worship.

The building was completed in 1879; Mr. T. N. Chakravarti, then Head Master of the Bhutea Boarding School, taking a leading part in its construction and management.



## ROUTE 43.



### CHOWRASTA TO THE JAMMA MUSJID.

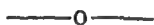
DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{3}$  MILE.

Leave the Chowrasta by Thorn Road and go on to the cross roads, then turn sharp round to your left and proceed down Mount Pleasant Road to the point where it splits into three. Take the narrow road leading down on your right (Botanic Garden Road), then the second turn sharp round to your right into Ballen Villa Road, a few paces down which you find the Musjid

gate on your right. This place is said to have been built when Mr. Wake was Superintendent of Darjeeling, the builders being Naser Ali Khan, Daroga Salamat Ali, Munshee Tarikulla and others, most of whom were Government Officers. It is not shewn on Sherwill's map, dated 1851, but is shewn as a small building on a map, dated 1862.



## ROUTE 44.



### CHOWRASTA TO CHOTA MUSJID.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34, as far as the foot of Lloyds Road. Turn round to your left and proceed across the Cart Road to the south end of Municipal Building D.

Turn half right and proceed down Ferndale Road to the point where it is joined by Conservancy Road, where you turn sharp round to the right and see the Chota Musjid a few paces forward, where Conservancy Road is joined by Forrest Road.



Part of the land on which this place stands, called Mooskhil Lodge location, was bought from Mr. Doyle in 1880 by Munshee Sheikh Sabdulla, Sheikh Kasim Ali and others, who split from the Jama Musjid party and built a temporary place of worship here. 2800 sq. feet of the land belonged to the Municipality and was leased to them a few years later.

The existing building was erected about 1890.



## ROUTE 45.



### CHOWRASTA TO GYMKHANA CLUB.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{10}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 30 which takes you past the entrance to this Club. The path is the same as that to St. Andrew's Church and takes you into the Club compound with the dandy-shed and stables on your right and the main entrance in front of you.

The plan shews the arrangement of buildings and courts.

## SCALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The entrance fees for all permanent members are as follows:—

For a single member Rs. 20, immediately on election, and further sum of Rs. 10 the following month.

For a family of two or more persons Rs. 30, immediately on election, and further sum of Rs. 15 the following month.

Subscriptions payable in advance will be levied according to the following scale with the proviso that periods of 15 days or under in any one month shall not be chargeable, except during the Doorga Pooja Holidays:—

Monthly Subscription for permanent members living within the local cantonments or municipal limits.

Single member	...	...	Rs. 10
Family of two persons	...	...	„ 15
Family of more than two persons			Rs. 15
+ 5 for every additional member.			

Annual Subscription payable in advance on 1st January of each year for persons living outside local cantonments or municipal limits, but

within Darjeeling District.

Single member	...	...	Rs. 15
Family of two persons	...	...	„ 18
Family of more than two persons	Rs. 18		
<i>plus 6 for every additional member.</i>			

*Temporary members for periods of 15 days or under.*

Single member	...	...	Rs. 15
Family of two persons	...	...	„ 20
Family of more than two persons	Rs. 20		
<i>plus 5 for every additional member.</i>			

*Temporary members for periods of one month.*

Single member	...	...	Rs. 25
Family of 2 persons	...	...	„ 30
Family of more than 2 persons	Rs. 30		
<i>plus 5 for every additional member.</i>			

*Temporary members for periods longer than 1 month.*

Single member	...	...	Rs. 20
Family of 2 members	...	...	„ 25
Family of more than 2 persons	Rs. 25		
<i>plus 5 for every additional member.</i>			

Subscriptions to the following are extra :

Squash Tennis Annual subscription  
Rs. 36.

Rs. 5 per month or part of  
month for Permanent Mem-  
bers. Temporary Members  
Rs. 10 per month or Rs. 5 for  
any period up to 15 days.

Annual Member's subscription  
Rs. 25 under column 4 of  
Rule 14.

Library subscriptions Rs. 1 per month  
payable in arrears.

The Rack is used for *Badminton* from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Members of the Club may play Polo at Lebong. The Darjeeling Races and Gymkhanas are arranged by the Club.

This Club is descended from the old Amusement Club, which evolved from the wreck of the still older Entertainment Committee, whose property was taken over by the Municipality in 1879.

There appears to have been a Theatre attached to the old Thanna building, which was dismantled in 1868. In 1875 the old Serai or meat market was converted into Assembly Rooms and theatre. This was called "The Assembly Rooms"

and was a long single-storied building with a little theatre for 90 people and assembly room for 200 people. It was used for Municipal, Masonic and other meetings and is still in existence as the ground floor of the Secretariat Press now known as the Old Cutcherry.

In 1878 it was exchanged for the present Town Hall, which was then the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, and in 1883 the Municipal Commissioners agreed that the Town Hall be let to the Station Amusement Club at Rs. 1,800/- per annum, on condition that the Municipal Chairman might hold a public meeting in it, at any time, on giving three days' notice. The rent has since been reduced to Rs. 1,200/-.

In January 1909 the Club was converted into limited liability Company and called "The Darjeeling Gymkhana Club Ltd."

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## ROUTE 46.

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CHOWRASTA TO FORSTMANN'S RINK.

DISTANCE  $\frac{2}{5}$  OF A MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 to the cross roads, but,

DARJEELING UNIVERSITY

148591

3

Tennis Court

Dandy  
Shed.

Stable.

To Church



instead of turning round to Lloyds Road, keep straight on towards the south down Mackenzie Road, passing Messrs. Hingun and Sons' Tailor shop and Ruby Hall on your right and Rhododendron Villas and Beechwood House on your left, to Philosophers' Lane, which is a private path on your left where the main road takes a big bend. The entrance to the Rink is a few paces along this lane on your right.

It was built in 1904 by Mr. C. Forstmann, the owner of Upper Beechwood Estate, and is used as a theatre as well as a rink. Popular carnivals are held in it during the season.



## ROUTE 47.



CHOWRASTA TO HINDU PUBLIC HALL.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the trestle post in the open market. Turn to your left at this point and proceed across the market to the north-west corner, where you enter Jail Road. and passing the north end of Municipal Build-



ing G and Kinchin View on your left, you come in sight of the Hindu Public Hall, which is a fair-sized building of stone and corrugated iron on your right.

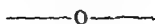
In response to an appeal from the Hindu Dharma Sava in 1890, the land on which this building stands was given rent free by the Municipality to the Bengalee Hindus for the purpose of social and religious gatherings and meetings.

A meeting of the Bengali Hindus was then held at which a Committee of 16 was formed and five trustees were appointed with Mr. M. N. Banerjee as Secretary.

Very little more was done till 1894, when, under pressure from the Municipality, work was begun on a Public Hall which was completed in 1895. The Darjeeling Public Library was located therein; the place was fitted with a stage and good use made of it up till 30th April 1906, when it was burnt to the ground. The foundation of a new Hall was laid by Sir Andrew Fraser on 16th October 1907; this was completed in 1908 and is the Hall now in existence.

It is used for theatricals, cinematographic and musical performances; public lectures are given in it and religious celebrations are held in it.

## ROUTE 48.



CHOWRASTA TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

DISTANCE 500 YARDS.

Route 42 takes you past this place which is a Charitable Hospital and Dispensary belonging to the Municipality.

It is in charge of a Resident Doctor, who is under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and there is a Committee of Management, the members of which are not necessarily Municipal Commissioners.

This Committee was first formed in 1870, and the Hospital building was made over to the Municipality by Government in 1882. This building was the Lock Hospital and was what is now the Thanna a few yards west of Victoria Hospital. This building will probably soon be again attached to the Hospital, as arrangements have been made for its acquisition for extension.

It was for a time a Police Hospital, but since 1889 has been used as the Police Thanna.

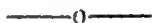
In 1888 when Rash Behari Das took over charge, the Hospital was a very small place with only 10 beds, but during the 12 years of his service,

it was greatly enlarged and the accommodation increased to 30 beds. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Rash Behari Das by Government in recognition of his good work.

The present incumbent, Nibaran Chandra Sen, took over charge in 1899, and has been made Rai Sahib for his very excellent work. The number of indoor patients has increased fourfold during his time, and outdoor patients threefold: the equipment and sanitary arrangements have been brought up to date, electric light has been installed and training classes have been opened.

The buildings have been greatly extended and vastly improved, but they are not suitably designed for Hospital work.

The nursing is in the very capable hands of two Cluny Sisters.



## ROUTE 49.



### CHOWRASTA TO FIRE STATION.

DISTANCE  $\frac{3}{4}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 to the foot of Lloyds Road. Cross the Cart Road, pass through the

archway in the middle of Municipal Building D and turn to your left. The Fire Station is in temporary quarters in shops 10 to 13 in Building D.

The apparatus consists of two manual fire engines, about 6000 feet of  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " hose, two fire ladders, two hose carts, a general utility cart and a number of branch pipes, nozzles, axes, hatchets and other tools.

Two Nepali watchmen are in constant attendance and live on the premises.

The station is connected to a Fire alarm system, and it is also the central station for the Municipal telephone service.

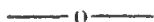
No special precautions were taken against fire previous to 1872, when the Police, who were at that time under Municipal control, were supplied with some rope, grapnels, buckets and kookries.

In 1884 Captain Power proposed that the Municipality should get a fire engine, but this was not done till some years later. A second engine was bought in 1901, and a few fire hydrants were fitted, but in 1904 all the fire appliances were found in a neglected condition, and it was then decided to form a Volunteer Fire Brigade. Mr. Clare, the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, was invited to come to Darjeeling, and he and the Municipal Engineer submitted a joint report, recommending the Mu-

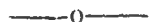
nicipality to rely for protection mainly on fire hydrants of uniform pattern with boxes alongside, each containing 100 feet of hose and other implements for dealing with fire.

Some fifty hydrants and boxes were accordingly erected throughout the town, two new engines were obtained and the old ones were scrapped.

A Fire Brigade Committee was formed. Mr. W. H. Edwards was appointed first Captain of the Darjeeling Volunteer Fire Brigade, with authority to enrol members, formulate rules—duties which he carried out in a most successful manner and the Brigade has been continued on the same line to the present time.



## ROUTE 50.



### CHOWRASTA TO THE DISTRICT JAIL.

#### DISTANCE 1 MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the trestle post in the open market place. Turn half left and cross the market place to the north-west corner and proceed down Jail Road which takes

you to Victoria Road passing on the way.

<i>Left.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
	Tethering ground with S. P. C. A. Hospital and pony shed.
Municipal Building G.	Municipal Building O.
Babugunge Road.	
Kauchen View.	
Pleaders' Busti.	Nripendra Narayan Hindu Public Hall at first turn.
Bhup Ville.	
Robin Villas.	Jumman Jhora at second turn.

Chandmari Busti.

Shuila Villa.

Mr. S. K. Bose's printing  
press at third turn.

Chandmari Lane.

Mr. C. C. Banerjee's house,  
Mahakal Prasad.  
Target Cot.

## Chandmari Busti.

<i>Left.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
Distillery Road.	
Rai H. M. Chandra Bahadur's house.	Jumman Lane.
	Botanic Garden Gate at fourth bend.
Chandmari Busti.	Botanic Garden and Curator's house.
Forrest Road.	
Jitan Jhora at fifth bend.	
Tonglu View.	

## Victoria Road.

The path to the Jail turns down almost immediately opposite the end of Jail Road, and winds down past the Superintendent's house to the Jail gates.





This has been a sacred place for ages because of the presence of Mahakal Baba, who is worshipped by Buddhists and Hindus as a divine manifestation.

The Monastery, which used to stand on the site of the pavilion, was a branch of the Daling Monastery in Sikkim.

The original building was destroyed by the Nepalese in 1815, but was rebuilt, and stood for about 80 years, when it was removed to the Bhutia Busti where it still stands.

This old Monastery or its site or the Lama in charge was, in some way, connected with Dorji, the sacred thunderbolt, from which Darjeeling takes its name.

Observatory Hill is a mass of foliated, cracked and jumbled up masses of gneiss and, when excavated, is found to be full of air spaces. One of these opens out, as a small cave on the west side, below the pavilion in which Tibetans, who wish to acquire merit, deposit "tsa-tsa," a kind of conical pellet of clay.

There is a triangulation station on the top of the hill, and near it a platform for the time gun which is now fired from Jalapahar.

A box has been fixed under a shelter with photographs and a diagram placed in such a way that any one, standing on one side of the box and looking straight across its centre to a point on



for the old Municipal Vegetable Garden which was handed over to form part of the Botanic Garden.

—o—

## ROUTE 53.

—o—

### CHOWRASTA TO THE CURIO SHOPS AND BAZAAR.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Leave Chowrasta by Commercial Row and proceed along it to Commercial lane which is the first turn on your right.

Turn down this lane past Jones' Hotel to the bottom.

Turn to your right down Post Office Road, passing Madan's shop and Central Hotel on your left. Turn sharp round the end of Central Hotel to your left into Mount Pleasant Road and proceed down it passing the following shops.

*Left.*

*Right.*

Sharif Uddcen and other Kashmiri shops.	Master & Co., Curio dealers.
--	---------------------------------

*Left**Right*

P. Rupnarain Lammal,  
Rajput brassware.

Jayal Narsingdas, Ge-  
neral Merchants

Munny & Sons, Tailors

Post Office Lane

Tinsmiths.

Ahmed Jan's General  
Store.

Bachwan Lane.

Printing Press.

Jetmull & Bhograj,  
Cloth Merchants.

Shohatullah's General  
Store.

Abdul Bari—Picture  
frame maker.

Edris & Co., Bakers.

Moniruddin & Co.'s Ge-  
neral Store.

Robert & Co., Chem-  
ists

Small shops

Abdul Juddar Bree,  
Bakers

Hari Prosad's General  
Store.

Mukerjee's General  
Store.

Shaikh Osman's Ge-  
neral Store.

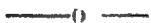
Turn sharp to the right down Lloyds Road.

passing cobbler squatters and a line of small shops on your left and watch makers and boot shops on your right.

From this point the Bazaar plan is your best guide.



## ROUTE 54.



### CHOWRASTA TO BOTANIC GARDEN AND MUSEUM.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 42 as far as the cross roads below Victoria Hospital, but, instead of going down Lal Digi Road, turn sharp round to your right and proceed down Botanic Garden Road to the Cart Road. Cross straight over and turn down Lochnagar Road passing, on your right at a bridge, Loreto Road which leads to the Convent School. A little further down, after crossing another bridge, you turn to the left and cross still another bridge to Botanic Garden gate. Horses are not allowed into the garden, but rickshaws and dandies may pass.

The Darjeeling Botanic Garden was originally established at Rungaroon, across the valley on the

east side of the town by Sir Richard Temple in 1875. It had an area of 75 acres at an elevation of about 6000 ft., but was abandoned two or three years later, when Mr. Lloyd gave part of the land for the existing garden.

In 1878, a piece of land, north of the Municipal vegetable garden, was made over to Government to extend Lloyd Botanical Garden, and in 1896, the old vegetable garden itself was added, the total area being about 14 acres. Criminals used to be executed on this ground, and the Museum is now built on it.

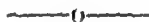
The garden is divided into two main sections, the upper or indigenous and the lower or exotic section. There is a large Conservatory, a green house, a small pond, with gold fish in it, and many beautifully laid out slopes, lawns and flower beds.

Instead of returning by the same route, you may either return by Jail Road (see Route 50) or by Victoria Road.

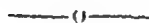
The gate to the former is at the south end of the garden and can be seen on your left front, when standing in front of the Museum with your back to that building.

The gate to Victoria Road is at the very bottom of the garden, near the north-west corner, and is reached by following any of the paths which run in that direction. You can get back

to the town by turning either to the right or left on leaving this gate. If to the right, you pass a shelter seat on your left at a turn of the road, then you cross Hospital Jhora at another turn, and a little way further on, Lochnagar Road turns up sharply and steeply on your right. This takes you back past the gate by which you entered the garden. If you turn to the left on leaving Victoria Road gate, you pass a road going down to Steinthal Tea Estate on your right, then a High Tension Electric Distribution Station on the same side, then the path to the Jail from which point you return as in Route 50.



## ROUTE 55.



CHOWRASTA TO BIRCH HILL PARK.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 31, but instead of turning up to the Durbar Hall, *continue along Birch Hill Road* for about a quarter of a mile further, passing on your right Rivers Hill Road, which leads to the Government House Cricket Ground and to

Rivers Hill house and Richmond Villa. On your left you pass the top of Hooker Road which leads down to Lebong Road, and on which the Superintending Engineer's Office, the Cooch Behar Estate Office and the Executive Engineer's Office are situated. The upper gates to the Old cemetery are then passed, and when the upper fence of the Diocesan Girls' High School is reached, you turn up Snowy View Road on your right. There is a small two-storied house at the top of this road, on your left, and the boundary of Birch Hill Park is immediately beyond. Leave Snowy View Road, which zigzags down to East Birch Hill Road, and continue north past the Forest Ranger's house on your right and down to a grass plot with a dog's grave on your right. At your left back a path runs down to West Birch Hill Road. On your right front a path leads to a maze of paths which it is best to avoid, unless you have plenty of time to explore; on your left front a path leads up to the pavilion. This branches several times, but all lead to near the same place. The steepest path up is the shortest. Near the pavilion there are swings and see-saws, and a little beyond it a path turns down on the left to a ladies' room which is hidden in the bank.

Paths run in all directions from the pavilion to cosy nooks and lovely vistas. It is best to consult the plan if you wish to reach these.



This land was acquired by Government in 1877, at a cost of Rs. 30,000/-, with the object of protecting the forest on and around Birch Hill, and of maintaining the land as a place of resort for the residents as well as reserving building sites which might become valuable. The land was put into the custody of the Forest Department to be laid out and kept in proper order.

In 1881, two pieces of land were made over by the Municipality to be used "for working of the Birch Hill Park."

In 1910, the Darjeeling Improvement Fund Committee began to take an active interest in the management of the Park, and in consequence several new vistas have been cut, clearings have been made and turfed, water has been laid on, extra seats have been provided, swings have been erected and a cook shed and a ladies' room have been built.

— 0 —  
**ROUTE 56.**  
 — 0 —

CHOWRASTA TO VICTORIA FALLS.

DISTANCE  $\frac{1}{2}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the foot of Lloyd's Road. Turn round to your left and

cross the Cart Road to the south end of Municipal Building D. Turn half right and proceed down Ferndale Road passing—

<i>Left.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
Building F.	Buildings H and K.
Railway Goods Shed.	Ropeway Road.
	Stables and other buildings

Road turns to the right.

Path to Tibetan Mission.	Path to Ropeway terminal.
	Jetan Lane.

Road turns to the left.

Lower Beechwood Estate.	Butchers' Busti.
	Conservancy Road.

*Left.*

|

*Right.*| A branch of Conser-  
vancy Road.

Cross Bryngwyn Jhora.

Bryngwyn Road.

Road turns to the right and then to the left.

Lowis Jubilee Sanita- | Phthisis Waud.  
rium.

Zilla School Hostels. | Zilla School.

| Dhobies' tanks.

A little way beyond the Dhobies' tanks, the road is (at this time of writing) cut away just where it is joined by Victoria Road. A temporary path leads down to a wooden bridge and then up to the remains of the old road. This is not at present passable for rickshaws, but ponies and dandies may be taken through. It is hoped that a new road will be in existence at this point before this *Guide* is published. This broken road leads you to the Falls.

A ferro-concrete bridge of 110 feet span, which

was designed and built by the writer, crosses the ravine just below the falls.

If you wish to return by another route, cross the bridge and follow the road beyond for about 280 yards to where Marion Road turns up sharply on your left. This zigzags up to the Railway line.



## ROUTE 57.



### CHOWRASTA TO THE OLD CEMETERY

DISTANCE 1 MILE.

Proceed as in Route 31, but instead of turning up to the Durbar Hall, continue along Birch Hill Road for about 400 yards further to where the path to the cemetery turns down on your left.

This appears to be the place where the first Christian burial in Darjeeling took place. It is marked on Sherwill's map 1851, with about 20 graves, and must have been in existence long before that time, as Csoma de Koros, the Hungarian philologist, was buried here in 1842, and graves are found in it dated 1840. The oldest part of the cemetery is just above Lebong Road.

## ROUTE 58.



CHOWRASTA TO THE NEW CEMETERY.

DISTANCE 2 MILES.

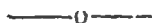
Proceed as in Route 31, but continue along Birch Hill Road for about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles, when you come in sight of St. Joseph's College.

Turn down the path to your left, to Lebong Road, turn half left and cross Lebong Road to Cemetery Road which zigzags down to the New Cemetery.

This has been open for two or three years only.



## ROUTE 59.



CHOWRASTA TO THE HINDU BURNING GROUND.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{1}{5}$  MILE.

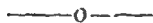
Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the foot of Lloyd's Road. Turn sharp round to your left and cross the Cart Road to the south end of

Municipal Building D. Turn half right and proceed down Ferndale Road which turns first to the right and then to the left. Turn to your right down Conservancy Road which zigzags down to Jetan Jhora Bridge, then turns sharp to your left and runs on to Victoria Road, passing a ropeway trestle on your right near the bridge, and crossing Bryngwyn Jhora 150 yards further on. Another 150 yards brings you to Victoria Road which you cross into Sudir Kumari Road keeping straight on, passing Emil's Cot and the road to the old laundry building on your left.

The road then runs in long zigzags down to the Burning Ground.



## ROUTE 60.



### CHOWRASTA TO THE MAHOMEDAN BURYING GROUND.

DISTANCE  $\frac{2}{3}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 59 to Victoria Road, but instead of crossing to Sudir Kumari Road, turn sharp to the right and, after about 40 yards, turn

sharp to the left down steep zigzags. At the second bend leave the road and cross a small triangular space to the gateway of the Mahomedan Burying Ground.

The road to the south of this ground runs to the new Slaughter House and that to the north to one of the ropeway trestles. Across Bryngwyn Jhora on the north, you see the Septic Tank installation which serves the greater part of the town.



## ROUTE 61.



### CHOWRASTA TO THE PARSEE CEMETERY.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{3}{5}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 32, but instead of turning up to the Secretariat, continue along Meadow Bank Road, passing Sunny Bank and Meadow Bank below you in your left and the Children's Pleasance above you on your right. Turn to your left down Cutchery Road which zigzags down to Lebong Road passing—

*Left.**Right.*

Meadow Bank at first  
turn.

Path to Presbytery at  
the third turn.

Path to Lebong Road.

The Maples at the  
point where you turn  
down.

Path to Caroline Villa,  
El Esperanza and La  
Roche at the second  
turn.

Path to El Esperanza.

Path to Nora Villa  
No. 2.

Path to Nora Villa  
No. 1.

Cross Cutchery Jhora.

You then arrive on Lebong Road and turn to  
your right and proceed along it passing—



*Left.**Right.*

Cutchery.

Road to Government  
House Stables.Road to P. W. D.  
godowns.

Electric Sub-station.

Wilson Road which pas-  
ses through Happy  
Valley Tea Estate.

Hooker Road.

Cemetery.

School play-ground.

Small shops.

Junction of Victoria and  
Singtom Roads.Road to Diocesan Girls'  
High School.Path to Birch Hill  
Road.Path to Birch Hill  
Road.

Proceed down Singtom Road for about 40 yards and turn to the right, passing the Native Christian Cemetery on your right to an iron gate which is the entrance to the Parsee Cemetery.



## ROUTE 62.

CHOWRASTA TO THE BHUTIA BURNING GROUND.

DISTANCE  $\frac{7}{8}$  MILE.

Leave the Chowrasta by Jalapahar Road, passing on your left the path to Ladies' Convenience, a Fire Sub-station, the path to Gentlemen's Convenience, and the path to Lodge Mount Everest, No. 2439 E. C. A little beyond this point, the road splits into three; take the middle one which runs nearly level. This is Calcutta Road which you follow for half a mile, passing on your left Toong Soong Busti where 11 lives were lost when the place was almost entirely destroyed during the cyclone of 1899.

On your right Toong Soong Zigzag winds up to Jalapahar Road.

Continue along Calcutta Road until you cross the landslip below St. Paul's School, when you come in sight of the burning ground a little way

below the road. This place is used by Kagates only, and as it is their custom to build a chaït over each spot where a body has been burnt, the place has a picturesque appearance and is worth a visit.

There is another Tibetan burning ground near the Ghoompahar Monastery and another near Ging, but at these places the same spot is used for every burning and no chaïts are erected.

—o—  
**ROUTE 63.**  
 —o—

CHOWRASTA TO THE CHINESE CEMETERY.

DISTANCE 3 MILES.

Leave Chowrasta by Commercial Row and proceed along it and along Auckland Road as described in Route 37. Continue on beyond Woodlands Road passing—

<i>Left.</i>	<i>Right.</i>
Path to Rutland House and Ence Cottage.	
Mackintosh Road.	Prestage Road.

*Left.*

Auckland Road.

*Right.*Tonga Road, Mahtab  
Chand Road.

Proceed down Tonga Road to the Railway, passing Eden Bank and Mary Lodge on your right and the foot of Wernicke Road on your left after crossing Kag Jhora. You then follow the Railway for about two miles in the direction of Ghoom, passing—

*Left.*

Auckland Zigzag.

*Right.*

Marion Road.

Entrance to Rose Bank,  
the residence of the  
Maharajadhiraj of  
Burdwan.

Lhasa Villa, the resi-  
dence of Rai Bahadur  
Sarat Chandra Das,  
the Tibetan traveller.

P. W. Inspection Bun-  
galow.

Busti.

## Jhora.

*Left.**Right.*

	Rai C. C. Chattopadhyaya Saheb.
--	---------------------------------

	Maryville Y. W. C. A. Holiday Home.
--	--

## Jhora.

Path to Ram Villa.	
--------------------	--

## Jhora.

Path to Rockingham School.	
-------------------------------	--

Jhora.—In the bed of this jhora, a little way above and within sight of the road, a Whirl Pit has been constructed to check the flow of water from the steep smooth drain above.

| Road to Bloomfield.

Looking down the valley from this point, one of the Electric Power Station Reservoir can be seen about two miles away.

*Left.**Right.*

West Point Road.

Path to West Point.

Ditto.

Jhora.

Path to The Nest.

Path to The Retreat.

Jhora.

Ditto.

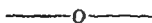
Railway Godowns.

Path to Wilks' Hall and  
Magnolia Villa.

Jhora.

Path to Chinese Cemetery at boundary pillar D. M. 14.

The cemetery is a little way below the road, is easily seen from it and is easily recognised by its Chinese sign.



## ROUTE 64.



CHOWRASTA TO THE HAPPY VALLEY SLIP.

DISTANCE  $\frac{9}{10}$  MILE.

Proceed as in Route 32 until you reach the Cutchery, and on the west side of the compound, you will find a path which zigzags down to Convent Road which then takes you down to Victoria Road, passing on the way through Prodhan's Busti and below the Convent. On reaching Victoria Road, you turn sharp round to your right and proceed along what is left of Victoria Road till you reach the slip.

Nearly opposite the end of Convent Road, there is a path which runs through the old Lochnagar compound and takes you on to the edge of the slip at a point much lower than Victoria Road.

Dr. L. L. Fermor has recently reported very

fully on this slip and gives it as his opinion that, if nothing can be done to stop its progress, it will slowly cut into the Happy Valley Tea Estate on the north, destroy nearly the whole of Prodhan's Busti, Lochnagar Spur, Steinthal Tea Estate, and probably the lower portion of the Botanic Gardens. It may also, he says, cut into the north-west corner of the Jail and the north-west corner of the Convent Grounds, but that the Cutchery, the Convent and the main buildings of the Jail appear to be safe.

— o —

## ROUTE 65.

— o —

### CHOWRASTA TO JALAPAHAR CANTONMENT.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

Leave the Chowrasta by Jalapahar Road and proceed as in Route 62. but instead of going along Calcutta Road, continue uphill passing—

*Left.*

Calcutta Road.

*Right.*

Path to Campbell Cottage.

Path to Rockville Hotel and the Water Reservoirs.



*Left.**Right.*

Toongsong Zigzag. |

Turn to the right.

Path to Chevreumont.

| Path to Rockville  
Hotel.

| Rockville Road.

Turn to the left.

| Harman's Road.

Path to Little Chevre-  
mont.Path to Catherine  
Villa No. 1.Path to Catherine Villa  
No. 2.

Path to Kenmure Point

Path to Marjorie Villa  
No. 1.



right front is the top of St. Luke's Road, and this leads into Mackintosh Road which goes down to Auckland Road.

Jalapahar Road continues across the parade-ground and through the cantonments to Ghoom.

— o —

## ROUTE 66.

— o —

CHOWRASTA TO LEBONG CANTONMENTS.

DISTANCE  $1\frac{3}{4}$  MILES.

Proceed as in Route 40, pass the Monastery Road and continue down Rungeet Road through Bhutia Busti.

The road takes a curve to the right where there is a short-cut path, and 50 yards further on there is a rideable short-cut road to Lebong.

The gradient of the main road is easier however and this continues for about 160 yards to where it turns sharply to the left at the edge of a Tea Garden where there is a water trough. The road then runs through waste land for 700 yards to where it is joined on the left by the 10 ft. wide, stepped short-cut from the foot of Bhutia Busti.

On your right at this point a rough path turns off to the rifle range. A little further on the road turns sharply to the right, then sharply to the

left, then runs down to Lebong Cart Road. Turn to your right, passing the continuation of Rungeet Road on your right about 400 yards from the point where you arrived on the Cart Road. Lebong parade-ground is about 570 yards further on.

Lebong is locally called "Alibong," meaning "tongue in the mouth," as it projects like a tongue in the mouth formed by the Darjeeling and Tukdah spurs of Senchal.

The middle part of the spur was taken over for cantonments about 1882. Part of what is now the parade-ground and race course was a Tibetan camping ground.

The quickest way to get to Lebong from the Chowrasta is to walk down all the short-cuts. To do this proceed as in Route 40 as far as the "Shelter Seat," turn down Bhutea Zigzag past the Scotch Mission School and a large Chait. This is the first short-cut and brings you on to Rungeet Road again at a bend. Turn round the bend and proceed down the road a few paces then turn sharp to your right down the second short-cut. This takes you through the upper part of Bhutea Busti and brings you on to the Rungeet Road again at a line of small shops. Turn to your right and proceed for a few paces down the road, then turn to your left round the end of the last shop. This runs through

the lower part of Bhutea Busti and brings you on to the rideable short-cut road to Lebong noted above. The septic tanks which serve Bhutea Busti are a little way down the bank opposite this point. Turn to your left and you find four roads facing you. Pass the first, (Chebu Lama Road) and the second (Lebong Zigzag) on your left, and take the third (Apple Tree Road) which is on your left front. The one to your right front is the top of the 10-ft. stepped short-cut noted above, which will also take you to Lebong, but Apple Tree Road is the best and shortest. This runs down through forest, crosses a little flat and then zigzags down past a bungalow, some water tanks and two sheds to Lebong Cart Road. Turn to the right and proceed down the Cart Road for about 200 yards to where another short-cut branches off on your left opposite the entrance to a cemetery. This zigzags down to another part of Lebong Cart Road which it meets within sight of the parade-ground.

—o—  
**ROUTE 67.**

—o—  
 CIRCULAR ROUTE FROM CHOWRASTA  
 ROUND BIRCH HILL.

DISTANCE  $3\frac{1}{4}$  MILES.

Proceed as in Route 30 as far as the triangle



another path runs up through forest on your right to the top of the hill. Lebong then comes into view and the Rungneet Valley lies below you on your left with Rungneet, Phubsering, Badamtam and Tukvar Tea Estates all within view as well as Kalimpong and the Sikkim Hills in the distance.

900 yards further on a road branches off on the left past Ray Villa to Lebong Cart Road. 100 yards more and the road is joined on your right by the east end of Snowy View Road.

1000 yards further and Hermitage Road, (up on the right,) branches to the Mall near Government House gates and then Holmdene Road runs down on the left to West Lebong Road near "Hill Side." 600 yards further and you come out on to Rungneet Road which takes you back to the Chowrasta.

—o—

## ROUTE 68.

—o—

CIRCULAR ROUTE FROM CHOWRASTA ROUND  
LEBONG SPUR.

DISTANCE  $7\frac{1}{3}$  MILES.

Proceed as in Route 66 by Rungneet Road.

The upper part of this road runs into Lebong Cart Road at a big bend. Proceed down Lebong Cart Road for about 400 yards and then turn to the right down the lower part of Rungeet Road.

70 yards down this road a path to the rifle range turns off on the right. This path also leads to Lebong Mineral Spring Tea Estate. 220 yards further on a road runs up Lebong Cantonments on the left. 350 yards further and a path turns down on the right to Bannockburn and Ging Tea Estates. 400 yards beyond this there is an old Municipal Sarai.

Beyond this there are some cantonment shops on the left and some huts on the right. Almost exactly a mile beyond the Sarai the road branches into three.

The path turning sharp round to the right runs to Ging. The main road runs downwards to your right front and goes on to the Manjatar Bridge and Sikkim. To get round Lebong Spur take the road on your left front. This runs uphill and turns round the end of the Spur. At the most northerly point a road runs down on your right to Phubsering Tea Estate and a few yards further on a road runs up to Ging Monastery. From this point the road is called Western Lebong Road and runs south through forest, skirting the west boundary of Lebong Cantonments for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to where it goes



out again on Lebong Cart Road nearly opposite the lower end of Lebong Zigzag. This runs up to the foot of Bhutea Busti as noted in Route 66 and a return to the town may be made this way. Another way is to keep on up Lebong Cart Road which runs round Birch Hill, past Rungeet Tea Estate, St. Joseph's College, Singamari, Diocesan Girls' School, the old Cemetery, the Cutchery and into the Bazaar.

The best way, however, is to go up Lebong Cart Road for about 100 yards and turn to your left up the upper part of Western Lebong Road. This takes you round Hill Side, where the Dalai Lama stayed in 1911. At the bend a path runs up on your right to Fox How and 400 yards further Holmdene Road branches off on the same side. You then pass the top of Chebu Lama Road on your left, the foot of Karma Road on your right, the top of a path to the Bhutea Busti Monastery on your left, and then come out on Rungeet Road which takes you up to the Chowrasta.



caused a great deal of damage to the water pipes a few years ago, but which appears to have settled down now, you pass under Mount Vernon with a Khargati cemetery on your left. Beyond this the road skirts the eastern boundary of Jalapahar and Katapahar Cantonments all the rest of the way to Jorbungalow.

On your left you pass north and south Aloobari Bustees. Opposite the former a zigzag path runs up the hill on your right to Jalapahar parade-ground. At this same point the pipes which carry water from Sinchal to Darjeeling cross the road. 800 yards further on and about 100 yards down the hill side on your left, the electro pumping station for Katapahar and Jalapahar is situated.

Jalapahar Road joins on the right about 700 yards from Jorbungalow.

At Jorbungalow, Calcutta Road joins the Cart Road on which the D. H. Railway runs and leaves it again on the same side 300 yards down the line to the south-east. It is then called the Old Military Road. 100 yards down the line the road to Takdah Cantonments, Pashok, Teesta Bridge, Kalimpong, &c., branches off on the same side, (the north), and a few yards further on the path to the Golf course and Tiger Hill runs up also on the same side. The Cart Road to Jalapahar branches off on the same side of the Railway



and so through Cantonments and by Mackintosh Road back to Darjeeling or instead of turning to your left keep straight on along Auckland Road. This last is the best route. The 160 yards from the Railway line to the Jalapahar path junction rises steeply. On your left opposite the junction a path to Evelyn Cottage branches off.

From this point the road runs in very easy gradients into Darjeeling and you pass—

*On your left.*

Mary's Cot.

The Stores.

Goabari.

*On your right.*

Katapahar  
Cantonments.

Cross three culverts and an Irish bridge.

Road down to Cart

Road.

Senabas Gate.

Path to Margaret Villa.

Path to Catherine Cottage.

Jalapahar and Katapahar  
Cantonments.

*On your left.**On your right.*

Cross six Irish bridges

Path to The Retreat. |

Small culvert.

Path to The Nest. |

Two Irish bridges

Miss Twentyman's  
School. |

Small bridge.

Shelter Seat. |

Path to Assyline Villa. |

Two small bridges.

West Point Road. | St. Luke's Road.

Path to Hollywood.

Kotwali Jhora.

Electric Sub-station. | Path to C

Jalapahar Cantonments.

*On your left.**On your right*

## Maryville Jhora.

Auckland Zigzag.

Pearly Berg.

Small Shop.

Path to Gloven.

Shelter.

Wernicke Road.

Erin House.

Colinton Road.

Kag Jhora.

Irish bridges.

Victoria Jhora.

Concrete gallery.

Shelter.

| Craigmont.





*On your left.**On your right.*

Kopji.

Donkya Villas.

Rheiustein.

Beechwood.

Rhododendron Villas.

Post Office Road.

Road to Altamont Villas  
and Mont Eagle Villas.

Auckland Villas 3 &amp; 4.

Harman's Road.

Sligo Hall.

Auckland Villas, 1 &amp; 2.

Darjeeling Club.

This brings you to Commercial Row which is described in Route 24 and which takes you back to the Chowrasta.

—0—  
**ROUTE 71.**  
 —0—

CHOWRASTA TO THE WATER WORKS AND LAKE.

DISTANCE 5½ MILES.

Proceed as in Route 70, but instead of turning

up Senehal Road proceed along the Railway line for another 160 yards, passing the S. P. C. A stables on your left. Turn up the old Military Road to your left. This road was in existence long before the construction of the railway or of the Cart Road, and though not part of the original route from the plains, it was a very early diversion from Col. Lloyd's route which latter ran right over the top of Senehal.

Proceed along this road for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to where a stone laid path zigzags steeply up on the left. There is a gate at the top of this path and passes, obtainable from the Municipal Engineer, must be presented to the Chowkidar in charge before admission is gained to the Water Works.

The following acts are strictly forbidden being calculated (within the meaning of section 199 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884) to pollute the water set apart for drinking purposes and anyone found disobeying this order will be prosecuted under section 217 (4).

(1) Taking food within the fenced area of the Water Works.

(2) Taking or allowing ponies, dogs or other animals within the fenced area.

- (3) Swimming in the lake or settling tanks.
- (4) "Paddling" or washing in the streams, springs, conduits, lake or settling tanks.
- (5) Committing a nuisance within the fenced area.

— 0 —

## ROUTE 72.

— 0 —

### CHOWRASTA TO THE ELECTRIC POWER STATION.

DISTANCE 4 MILES.

Proceed as in Route 34 as far as the foot of Lloyd's Road. Turn to your left and cross the Cart Road diagonally to the south end of Municipal Building D. Turn to your right past the end of Building D, and immediately turn to your left down Ferndale Road. This skirts the back of the Railway Goods Station, then turns to the right, passing the Tibetan Mission House on your left and a path to the Refuse Ropeway on your right, you then find the road turning to the left. Forrest Road and Conservancy Road are

then passed on your right. Proceed to the next turn which goes to the right where Ferndale Road is joined by Bryngwyn Road. The road then winds round to the left between Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium and Zilla School Grounds. You then pass the Dhobies' tanks on your right and a little way further on, you turn to your left at a point where a road on your right zigzags down to Victoria Road.

The road you are now on is a new one and runs across an old slip to Victoria Bridge. (See Route 56).

Cross this bridge and follow the road round a bend to the left, past the foot of Marion Road and Kapur Road, across a small ferro-concrete bridge and round the Rosebank spur. The road then zigzags steeply down past some Busti houses to Arya Tea Estate.

It then zigzags in fairly easy gradients through tea bushes to a Municipal bungalow which you pass on your left. A little below this you pass a path on your right which runs to the Tea Factory. The road then zigzags steeply down the end of the spur to the Electric Power Station. The following description of the place is taken from a pamphlet written by the Assistant Electrician, Mr. S. N. Mandal.

This Hydro-Electric Power Station was opened in 1897 by Messrs. Kilburn & Co. for street

lighting and was subsequently made over to the Darjeeling Municipality. It is 3,200 feet below the level of the Darjeeling Railway Station and is about 4 miles distant therefrom.

### Hydraulic Works.

Water was at first taken from Hospital and Kotwali *jhoras* (mountain streams) only and collected in a reservoir  $112' \times 47' \times 10'$  (52,643 Cft.) from which it passed through an underground cast-iron pipe 24" in diameter to a pentrough  $20' \times 4' \times 10'$ , the bottom of which was on the same level as the reservoir. This arrangement is still in use, but the old pentrough was replaced by a new one in 1903. From the pentrough the water runs down to the gates of the turbines through two double riveted steel pipes, 720 feet long, 15 inches inside diameter and of  $3/16$  inch plate, in 20 feet sections and with flanged joints. There are two bends in the length, one of  $28^\circ$  at about two-thirds the way down and the other of  $90^\circ$  just behind the Power House. The bends are of cast iron tested to 250 lb. There are no expansion joints: The pipes are kept full of water and are buried under ground so that the temperature variation is small.

The intake from the Kotwali stream is about

1,650 feet from the reservoir. It is a clear and easily manageable stream. The minimum quantity of water available in the driest month of April, as found by gauging in several years, is 1.3 cubic feet per second. The grade on the conduit line is from 1'-4" to 1'-11" in every 100 feet and in one place it is as much as 4'-8" in 100 feet.

On the Hospital *Jhora* the length of the conduit line is about 2,900 feet. It has been taken along the side of precipitous rocks, which have been cut in places to make room for it. It gives about 3 cu-secs of water in the driest season in April. It is a troublesome stream. In the rains it is almost unmanageable and is therefore cut out entirely. The water is very dirty all the year round. This stream is only used when the diminished supply from other sources renders its use absolutely necessary.

A third stream used is the Barbatia. It comes down from Ghoom and was not tapped till 1904 when the plant was largely increased. This stream gives about 4 Cft. of water per second in the dry season. The total length of its conduit line, which terminates in a suspension bridge 284 feet long and 6 feet wide, is 2,350 feet. The conduit over the bridge is of Sâl timber and is 2'-9" in breadth and 10" deep, and a footway runs along one side. The

difference of level between the two ends of the bridge is 16 feet. The construction of the bridge is extremely simple and the conduit is proportioned to allow overflow before the weight of water reaches the safe load of the bridge. The steep gradient in this length of the conduit helps to carry down any thing that might check the flow of water.

### Disaster in September 1898.

The installation worked very satisfactorily for two years, but on the 24th September 1898 a cyclone caused a portion of the rock on the southern side of the *jhora*, at the back of the Power House, to come down, stopped the course of the river which was then flowing full, and buried a portion of the Power House and the machines. Fortunately no life was lost. The machines were dug out and dried. On the 21st November 1898 everything was again in working order.

### Extension in 1905.

Though the original scheme was designed for street lighting only, current was soon being supplied to many private houses for lights. In 1904, this demand for current became so high

that it could not be met from the two 60 K. W. Ferranti alternators. The capacity of the station was therefore doubled by adding one 135 K. W. induction Type Alternator received from the General Electric Company, Witton, England. This necessitated the construction of another reservoir measuring  $209' \times 59' \times 10'$  (1,23,310 cubic feet) and the tapping of the 3rd *ghora*, the Barbatia. The water for this new machine was taken from the two old pipes, which were T-ee'd off and joined with a Y-piece.

The old switch board was of planks lined with asbestos sheets at the back. This was replaced by a marble board mounted with the necessary instruments supplied by Messrs. Johnson, Philips & Co., England.

### Extension in 1909.

Since the addition of the 3rd set in 1905, power has been supplied to motors in five neighbouring Tea gardens. The demand for current in the town has also increased very rapidly, and the street lights were largely extended. Another 135 K. W. set was therefore added in 1909 making up the total capacity of the plant to 390 K. W. This Alternator, received from the Brush Electric Co., is similar in design to the Witton 135 K. W. Alternator and was



guaranteed to run in parallel with it. The Witton Alternator as well as the two 60 K. W. Ferranti Alternators have their exciters mounted on the rotor shafts but the Brush Alternator has a separate exciter driven by a 12 B. H. P. Pelton wheel made by Messrs. Carrick Ritchie & Co., Edinburgh. The exciter sets are in duplicate and one set can excite both the Witton and Brush Alternators.

The Turbines for all four Alternators were supplied by Messrs. Gunther & Sons, Oldham, England.

The power house is about 277 feet below the bottom level of the reservoirs, and the turbine works under an effective head of 275 feet.

For the Brush-Gunther set, a third length of supply-pipe was laid down. This is in two sections, the upper half measuring about 362 feet, consists of 24" steel pipe, each section 24 feet long with  $3/16$ " thick wall. The lower length is 20" inside diameter and of  $5/16$ " steel in 20 feet sections. These were supplied by Messrs. Steward and Lloyd, Limited, Glasgow. This new pipe takes off from a separate pentrough of ferro-concrete erected just by the side of the old one.

Between the pentrough and the reservoir there is an underground pipe 4 feet inside diameter made of ferro-concrete, 6" thick. The

total length of this piece is about 150 feet. It is almost dead level.

The pipe line is connected to a 36" diameter steel Receiver pipe 27 feet long and of plate 3/8" thick. It is made in two parts, one being tapered to 20" diameter and the other part fitted with a blank end bolted on. The Receiver is provided with two branches each 15" inside diameter for the two 200 B. H. P. turbines and one 9" branch for the two 12 B. H. P. Pelton wheels.

### Ferro-concrete Switch Board.

The marble Switch board, received in 1905, being too small was discarded. A new one has been built on the spot, of ferro-concrete, on the top of the southern wall of the building and a gallery 3 feet wide with approach stairs has been erected in front of the switch board. The exciter turbines are placed below this and arrangements made to regulate the speed of the pelton wheels from the gallery above.

The whole board is divided into two parts so as to enable the workmen to do any repairs or alterations on one side while current is on the other. The best and most up-to-date meters, double pole two-way high tension oil switches, high tension fuses, synchronisers, leakage

indicators, kilowatt meters on the main circuit and an Astatic voltmeter to read the low-tension voltage of the different transformer houses in the town, are all mounted on the board. Volt and current transformers, &c., are placed in a room behind the board. The bus-bars are of aluminium  $2" \times \frac{1}{2}"$  in section. The plug boards are placed in the centre. Connections are made with No. 1 S. W. G. bare copper wire. The terminals are passed through mica bushings placed in holes which were cast in the ferro-concrete.

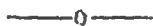
There are seven sets of lightning arresters for the seven high tension circuits, all of horn type having four pairs of horns to each set and with choking coils between the horns. These are put on an open gallery at the back of the Power House. There is a door, always under lock and key, at the back of the switch board to reach the lightning arrester gallery.

A  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton overhead Travelling crane has been erected in the Power House. The gear for this was received from Messrs. Herbert, Morris, Bastert Limited, Leicestershire.

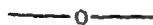
These additions naturally required extensions to the building. Originally this was only  $20' \times 20'$ . During the extension in 1905 this was increased to  $30' \times 30'$  and in 1909 to  $43' \times 34'$  in floor area, besides rooms for switch board and

lightning arresters, &c.

The original high-tension feeders were a pair of No. 8 wires running to a shed at the top of Lochnagar Road. In connection with the 1905 extension an additional pair of No. 8 wire were run to Mary Ville and the Lochnagar Road shed was shifted to Victoria Road above the Jail. The demand soon became so great that the drop at peak reached 600 volts, the Jail feeder was therefore replaced by No. 1 wire and a new No. 1 feeder was run to a transformer house above Happy Valley Tea Estate. Since then all the transformer houses have been inter-connected so that any one can be fed from any feeder.



## ROUTE 73.



### CHOWRASTA TO GHOOM ROCK

DISTANCE 7 MILES.

Proceed as in Route 70 as far as Jorbungalow, then turn to your right as in Route 71 and follow the Railway line to Sukia Road. This road turns off to your left at Ghoom

station and passes under an overbridge. This road is an excellent one maintained by the P. W. D. It runs parallel to and below Ghoom Pahar Road for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The junction is at a Busti called Banjan. At mile  $2\frac{1}{4}$  a road turns off on your left and runs to Pnsumbing Tea Estate. At mile  $3\frac{3}{4}$  there is a big bend where there is a number of huts, a corrugated iron shed and a small *charit*. The path to Ghoom Rock turns up on the right just  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond this at mile 4. It is proposed to alter the alignment of this path, and it may soon branch off somewhere near the huts at mile  $3\frac{3}{4}$ .

The path passes the top of the Rock and runs up to a ferro-concrete shelter on the top of the ridge where the best view is obtained.

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## ROUTE 70.

— — — — —

CHOWRASTA TO GOLF COURSE AND TIGER HILL.

DISTANCE 7 MILES

Several routes are available as far as Jorbungalow. Calcutta Road and Auckland Road have been described in Route 69 and the greater part of the Cart Road in Route 63. Jorbungalow may be reached by any of these roads, but the Route by Jalapahar is shortest and this will now be described.

Leave the Chowrasta by Jalapahar Road passing--

<i>On your left.</i>	<i>On your right.</i>
Entrance to Ladies' room.	Chowrasta Dandy Stand.
Proposed site for new Museum.	
Entrance to Men's room.	
Fire Sub-station.	

*On your left.*

Path to Lodge Mount  
Everest, No. 2439.

Toongsoong Road.

Calcutta Road

Shelter and Toongsoong  
Zigzag at bend.

Path to Chevrement.

Path to Little Chevre-  
mont.

Path to Catherine Villa  
No. 1.

Path to Catherine Villa  
No. 2.

*On your right.*

Benmore and Bellevue  
on bank above

Path to Alma and  
Campbell Cottages.

Path to Rockville Hotel  
and to Water Reser-  
voirs.

Path to Rockville Hotel.

Rockville Road.

Harman's Road.

*On your left.*

*On your right.*

Kemmure Point.

Path to Marjorie Villa  
No. 1.

Path to Marjorie Villa  
No. 2.

Path to The Glen.

Path to Ridge No. 1.

Ditto No. 2.

Path to The Dingle,  
The Laurels, The  
Elms and Terpsithea.

Path to Terpsithea.

Steps to Water Reser-  
voir.

Salt Hill Road.

Elysee Road.

Path to *Enchanted Forest*  
and *Myrtle Lodge*.

Path to *Cherry Grove*.



*On your left.*

Path to St. Paul's  
School.

Path to Mount Vernon  
Villas.

Shelter.

Path to Mount Vernon  
and Mount Vernon  
Villas.

*On your right.*

Eden Falls Road.

Girivilash gate.  
(Raja of Dighapatia.)

Cantonment boundary.

Path to Eagle's Nest  
Barrack.

Path to Forrest Hill  
Barrack.

Path to Cantonment  
Church.

A path to Calcutta Road runs to the south of the tennis court and round to your left by the front of Warrant Officer's quarters.

This brings you on to the Parade ground. Diagonally across this ground to your right front a road runs down to St. Luke's Church and near the top of this a road zigzags down to Mackintosh Road which passes Colinton, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's house.

Proceeding straight on, keeping the Parade-ground on your right, you pass—

<i>On your left.</i>	<i>On your right.</i>
R. C. Chapel.	Cantonment road.
Bazaar.	.
	Magazine.
	Guard room.
Hospital.	Family quarters.
	Field Officer's quarters
Stores.	Officer's Mess.

*On your left,**On your right,*Station Staff Officer's  
quarters.

Subaltern's quarters.

Commandant's quar-  
ters.

Jalapahar Cart Road.

Garrison Engineer's  
Office.

Carpenters' shops.

Ranggun Valley

Continue along Jalapahar Road for 900 yards when you enter Calcutta Road as noted in Route 69.

Continue in the same direction along Calcutta Road for 660 yards when you come on to the Railway line at Jorbungalow.

Turn to your left and proceed along the Railway line for about 100 yards where the Takdali Road joins on your left. At this point another road runs up at a steep angle in the direction you have been going. This is Senchal Road, part of the first road from the plains.

Proceed along it for about 150 yards where you pass Balaclava Farm on your left. The road winds up the hill through heavy forest for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles and then comes out on open turfed land where the Golf Course has been laid out. The road to the Rest House turns off to the left.

To reach Tiger Hill, keep to the main road which skirts the Golf Course for nearly a mile.

The old road then ran down hill through Kurseong and Pankabari to the plains, but though still passable this portion is now little used and is grown over with grass and jungle.

A few yards beyond this old road a path turns off to the left to Keventer's dairy farm. What is now the main road zigzags from this point steeply up to the top of Tiger Hill. A ferro-concrete shelter has just been erected here, the roof is flat and an indicator painting is being prepared which will be fixed to the railing so that when seated on the middle of the roof the indicator will shew the names of the mountains.

Hooker in his Himalayan Journals writes of this place. "The top of Sinchal is a favorite excursion from Darjeeling, being very easy of access, and the path abounding in rare and beautiful plants, and passing through magnificent forests of oak, magnolia and rhododendron; while the summit, besides embracing this splen-

did view of the snowy range over the Darjeeling spur in the foreground, commands also the plains of India with the courses of the Teesta, Mahanuddee, Balasun and Mechi rivers."

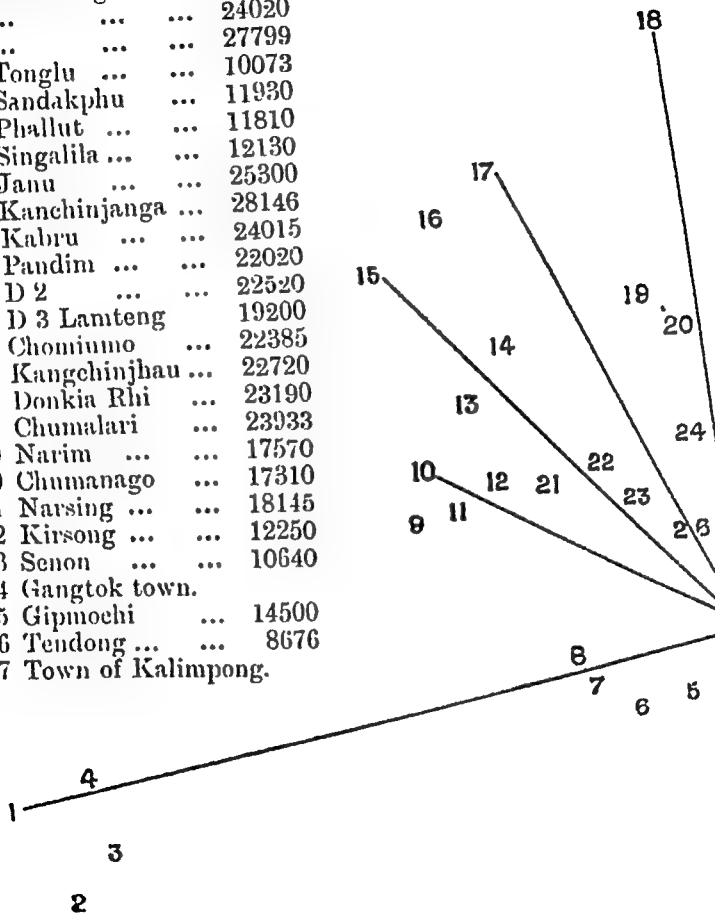
The curious pillars seen dotted over the Golf Course are the remains of Cantonment buildings which were abandoned in 1867.

The Golf Club is open to Visitors at 1/- per day, payable to the Bungalow Chowkidar.

Residents may join on payment of a monthly subscription of 5/- or 16/- per year. Balls can be got at Eroom's. Caddies are obtainable at Jorbungalow at four annas per round or six annas a day.

---

0	Tiger Hill	...	8514
1	Everest	...	28994
2	Chamlang	...	22215
3	...	...	24020
4	...	...	27799
5	Tonglu	...	10073
6	Sandakphu	...	11930
7	Phallut	...	11810
8	Singalila	...	12130
9	Janu	...	25300
10	Kanchinjanga	...	28146
11	Kabru	...	24015
12	Pandin	...	22020
13	D 2	...	22520
14	D 3 Lamteng	...	19200
15	Chomiumo	...	22385
16	Kangchinjau	...	22720
17	Donkia Rhi	...	23190
18	Chumalari	...	23933
19	Narim	...	17570
20	Chumanago	...	17310
21	Narsing	...	18145
22	Kirsong	...	12250
23	Senon	...	10640
24	Gangtok town.		
25	Gipmochi	...	14500
26	Tendong	...	8676
27	Town of Kalimpong.		





# APPENDIX A.

## HIRE.

		Rubber tyre Rickshaw.	Iron tyre Rickshaw.	Dandy.
Up to 1½ hours	...	1/27/-	1/31/-	1/31/-
1½ to 1 "	...	1/-	1/32/-	
day ...	...	1/4	1/32/-	
night	...	1/27/-	1/34/-	
ball	...	1/-	1/32/-	



## APPENDIX B.

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RATES FOR DANDYWALLAS, RICKSHAWALLAS AND PORTERS EMPLOYED TO WORK BY THE JOB, OR FOR ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING 24 HOURS, AS RECOMMENDED AND CONFIRMED BY A SUB-COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 10TH JUNE 1911, AND FIXED BY THE COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON THE 11TH JULY 1911, AND CONFIRMED BY GOVERNMENT IN NOTIFICATION No. 466M, DATED THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1912, UNDER SECTION 10, ACT, V OF 1883 (B. C.)

### *Rates for Dandywallas, Rickshawallas and Porters.*

138

RATES BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.	WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS.	Rs. As. P.		REMARKS.
	DAYFEELING.			DAY.
DANDYWALLAS.	Dandywalla for day, for the first half hour or part of half hour	0	3	0
	Dandywalla up to two hours	0	4	0
	Dandywalla for every hour or part of an hour after two hours	0	0	6
				From 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. 8 annas a day.

Notes.		Mo. An P.	REMARKS.
Handy with for night, for any time up to three hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for every hour or part of an hour after three hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for every hour or part of an hour after three hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for day, for any time up to three hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for day, for every hour or part of an hour after two hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for night, for any time up to three hours	...	0 1 0	...
Handy with for night, for every hour after three hours	...	0 1 0	...

Notes.  
Handy with for  
night, for any  
time up to three  
hours.

PORTERS. FROM OR TO—	To or From—	Rs. As. P.	REMARKS.
Darjeeling Railway Station	Section I—The Bazar	1½ pice.	
	Grain, salt and similar articles in bags, per Maund.		
	Other goods, per Maund ...	4 Per fair coolie's load.	The same rates to apply to carri- age to and from Bazar.
Ditto.	Section II—Native Town and all houses between Auckland Road & Victoria Road South of Drum- Druid and North of Craigmont ...	Rs. As. P. 0 1 0	
Ditto.	Section III.—All houses North & East of Section II up to Govern- ment House Gate, and South of Section II up to Eden Falls Road, or below Native Town ...		
Ditto.	Section IV.—All houses North and North-West of Section III up to Snowy View and Parbut Sing's	0 1 6	

## REMARKS.

	Grant, or South of Section III up to Kagjhora	Rs.	As.	P.	
Darjeeling Railway Station	... Section V.—All houses South of Kagjhora and West of Cantonments, up to West Point, inclusive	0	2	0	
Ditto.	Section VI.—All houses within Municipal boundaries, not included in above or within Jallapahar Cantonment ...	0	3	0	
Ghoom Railway Station or Jore-Bungalow	...	0	3	0	
Ditto.	Jallapahar Cantonment	0	3	0	
	Katapahar and Lebong	0	4	0	
SINGLE JOURNEY.					
Any part of Municipality to	Badamtam ... { Dandywallas ... Porters	0	12	0	
Ditto.	Bloomfield (lower Bungalow) { Dandywallas ... Porters	0	6	0	
Ditto.	Bannoekburn ... { Dandywallas ... Porters	0	10	0	
		0	5	0	
		0	10	0	
		0	5	0	

Any part of Municipality to		Rs.	As.	P.	REMARKS.
Barnesbeg	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	14	0	
Chongtong	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	7	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	1	2	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	9	0	For loaded return the same day, 25 per cent. more.
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	10	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	5	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	1	2	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	9	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	12	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	8	6	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	1	0	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	8	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	12	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	6	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	1	2	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	9	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	1	2	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	9	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	10	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	5	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	10	0	
Ditto.	... { Dandywallas ... ... { Porters	0	5	0	

REMARKS.

Rs. As. P.

Any part of Municipality to	Rangaroon	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	12	0	
Ditto.	Rungeet Valley	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	6	0	
Ditto.	Rungli	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	1	2	0	
Ditto.	Senchal and Tiger Hill	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	9	0	
Ditto.	Soom ...	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	12	0	
Ditto.	Singtom	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	6	0	
Ditto.	Singla	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	12	0	
Ditto.	Takvar	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	0	6	0	
Ditto.	Teesta Valley Estate	...	{ Dandywallas ... Porters	...	1	2	0	
					0	9	0	

Any cooly or Dandywalla discharged otherwise than for fault to receive for return journey half his fare from place of discharge.

# OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

FOR MARCHES PER DAY.		Rs. As. P.
Dandywallas	...	0 12 0
Porters	...	0 8 0

- N. B.*—1. The above rates are for adults—men or women ; children to receive half rates.
2. Carriage or haulage of machinery, or any package over 4 maunds in weight, to be arranged for by special Contract.
  3. Any person engaging coolies through a Mandal or Sirdar shall pay Sirdari at rate of two pice a coolie for one day only.
  4. A Sirdar engaged to accompany coolies on a march to receive 8 annas a day and for every coolie employed two pice a day.
  5. A dandywalla may be engaged as a porter, but a porter shall not be compelled to serve as a dandywalla.
  6. By the Act, the term “coolies” is “limited to porters and to dandywallas, and other person employed in carrying, drawing or propelling any vehicle.”
  7. Halts must be arranged for separately, and travellers can take the daily rates as a guide.

A. T. CHUCKERBUTTY,  
Head Clerk.

F. A. MÖLLER,  
Vice-Chairman.

# NOTICE.



1. Every Dandywalla, Porter or Coolie, working by the job or by the month, is registered and is provided with a license; and, when working by the job, with a ticket also.

2. The license shews the fixed rates for hire within the town and to and from certain places in the District.

3. Any Dandywalla, Porter or Coolie, licensed to work by the job or for any period not exceeding 24 hours, who shall without reasonable excuse—

*a.* Refuse to accept hire at the rate fixed in his license,

*b.* Desert from service,

*c.* Demand more than the fixed rate,

*d.* Be drunk or make use of insulting or abusive language,

*e.* Wrongfully prevent or endeavour to prevent any other coolie from being hired, or

*f.* Fail to produce his table of fares, when asked to do so, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment.

4. Any Dandywalla, Porter or Coolie, engaged for a period exceeding 24 hours, who shall be proved—



- a. To have deserted from service without reasonable cause,
- b. To have been guilty of gross misconduct, or
- c. To have wrongfully prevented or endeavoured to prevent any other Dandyman or Coolie from accepting employment, shall be liable to have his license cancelled.

5. A printed large-sheet copy of the fixed rates of hire can be purchased at the Municipal Office for one anna and a pocket-card copy for half an anna.

6. The Municipality will undertake the prosecution of any offender against the laws, as above, free of cost.

7. Complaints should be addressed to any of the undermentioned Officers :—

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,  
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPALITY.  
 THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

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